The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,841—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for PASSING the Company's steamers THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding any detention in Egypt.

The HOMEWARD MAILS are now being landed at VENICE, but the Quarantine, which is still imposed at this port, all other Continental Ports, PREVENTS the landing of PASSENGERS, and the QUICKEST route by which they can reach England is to proceed to PLYMOUTH DIRECT.

The passages of the steamers will continue to be accelerated as much as possible. The last four steamers have made the voyage from Bombay to Plymouth in 26 days. Until the Continental route is again open, passengers taking three-monthly Return Tickets will be allowed an extension of a fortnight, if required.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1883.
L. PEKIN	3000	600	A. Symons	TUESDAY ..28th Aug.
— SURAT	3142	530	C. R. Edwards	..4th Sept.
L. HYDASPES	2284	500	Geo. Scrivener	..11th ,,
CATHAY	2863	510	W. M. Robbie	..18th ,,
L. AUSTRALIA	3064	600	F. Alderton	FRIDAY. ..28th Sept.
— BOKHARA	2832	500	H. Weigheil	..5th Oct.
L. ASSAM	3038	500	S. F. Cole	..12th ,,
— LOMBARDY	2739	500	W. E. Breeze	..19th ,,
L. ROSETTA	3302	600	G. W. Brady	..26th ,,

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
SUTLEJ	4191	750	A. H. Johnson	..7th Sept.
ROHILLA	3300	600	W. Barratt	..21st ,,
VERONA	3116	620	G. W. Atkinson	..5th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, August 9, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES (UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th and on the 1st of each month, calling at

EGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class ..£	500	Including wines.	I Class ..£	520	Including wines.
II do....	340		II do.	350	
III do....	150	With food.	III do.	155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

CHINA on Saturday..... 1st Sept. 1883.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO, on Monday.. 1st Oct. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 2 months.

From Genoa,	I Class	Calais Route.	£ 95	Brighton Route	£ 0
,, ,,	II do.	do.	69	do.	.. 8
From Naples,	I do.	do.	115	do.	.. 8
,, ,,	II do.	do.	105	do.	.. 13

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, July 3, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION. REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th Sept. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
,, over 3 and under eight ½ charge.
,, ,, eight and under twelve ¾ charge.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class ,, 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE S. S. CLAN MACLEAN, 2,400 tons, will SAIL hence for London on or about the 25th inst.

Passage money.....Rs. 450

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th August, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ORION	F. Mahorcich..	3,600	500	28th Aug.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger.....	2,391	450	28th Sept.
PANDORA	G. Sturli.....	3,500	550	28th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 450	Rs. 280	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	HP.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Sturli.....	3,500	550	27th Aug.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 33, Church-gate-street, Bombay, July 28, 1883.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

(SOCIÉTÉ D'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, Frs. 6,000,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!

HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS

OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, &c.

LIGHTING MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs. 350
do. do. for 20 ,, ,, ,, 700
Do. for 2 arc lights of 2,000 Candles, each. ,, 1,200
Do. 4 do. 800 do. ,, 1,200
Do. 20 do. 400 do. ,, 3,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

CARBON WIRE CARBONS give a steadier light than an ordinary Charcoal.

JABLOCH KOFF CANDLES, Improved-make

Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.

J. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.

ORIENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

To be Registered under Act VI. of 1882, whereby the Liability of Members is strictly Limited to the Amount of their Shares.

CAPITAL ..... Rs. 20,00,000.

IN 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH.

PAYABLE AT Rs. 50 PER SHARE.

A number of Shares have already been Privately Applied for.

THE Object of this Company is the Transaction of Fire Insurance business, under the influential Directorate of the Oriental Life Office.

The Directors believe that, owing to the exceptionally good connections which have already been secured, a large Income will soon be obtained, and that the Investment will prove to be both Safe and Profitable.

Applications for Prospectuses and Shares will be received by the Manager, D. M'LAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., at the Head Office of the Company, 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, where the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,661 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th August, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppy, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 27th August, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Feo, and Buerah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 31st August, 1883, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1883.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POLO, POLO.

	Cash Prices.
CANES, with ashwood heads..... each	Rs. 2 4
CANES, with boxwood heads..... ,,	3 0
BALLS ..... per doz.	6 0

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S IRISH WHISKY.

THOSE who prefer an IRISH WHISKY will find our brand extremely good, our present holdings are finer and more mellow than usual, no Irish Whisky imported into India can be compared with it.

Cash Price, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE NEW SEASON'S MAKE OF TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BOMBAY CHUTNEY,

Prepared with the purest and finest ingredients at their Manufactory, Byculla, is indisputably the best Condiment of its kind in India.

Per bottle, cash Re. 1.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

LEATHER-BACKED HORSE BRUSHES.

THE Backs of these Brushes being made entirely of Leather, strongly sewn, are more pliable and effective than the ordinary Wooden Brush, and are more durable.

Cash Price Rs. 4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OZO.

"OZO" contains no Alcohol, only the Salts of Life combined with Iron.
"OZO" in itself is the most delicious of Effervescing Beverages.
"OZO" is the best of Tonics, it wards off Fever, Liver and Dysentery, the Indian trio of ills.
"OZO" heightens Brain-power without any after depression, its effects being permanent.
"OZO" is the "Pick me up" of the day, sustaining Muscular power without unduly exciting it.
"OZO" forms a "Foaming Cup" in which all—young and old—may participate with lasting pleasure.
"OZO" is, therefore, a Drink of great value, and is recommended as such by the Medical Profession.

Cash, Rs. 2 per dozen.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOVELTIES IN SILVER JEWELLERY, IN MOROCCO-LEATHER CASES.

BROOCHES.	Cash prices. Rs. a.
All kinds of patterns..... Rs. 4 to	16 0
"Sailor Hat" Brooch.....	5 0
"Anchor and Oars" Brooch	6 0
"Anchor and Log" Brooch	7 0
BROOCH—PENDANT arranged to form either Brooch or Pendant at pleasure.....	12 8
LOCKETS.	
Plain, Engraved and Chased in a variety of designs..... Rs. 6 to	16 0
NECKLETS.	
The largest selection in India in all the newest styles..... Rs. 18 to	60 0
BRACELETS.	
In various good, handsome and novel styles..... Rs. 16 to	40 0
The New Tissue Fin Serpent Bracelet Rs. 22 to	30 0
The Stirrup Bracelet	29 0
BANGLES.	
In beautiful designs ..... Rs. 3 to	10 0
BANGLES IN PAIRS in velvet-lined Cases, very suitable for presentation Rs. 10-8 to	22 8
BROOCHES AND EAR-RINGS.	
"Mussel Shell" Brooch and Ear-rings.....	9 8
"Fan and Tassel" do.	16 8
"Fan and Acorn" do.	16 0
Brooches and Ear-rings in numerous artistic designs..... Rs. 9-8 to	25 0

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 12 per Share for the half-year ended 30th June, 1883, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 30th instant, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the register on the 23rd instant, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday the 23rd, to Friday the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
For the Mazagon Spinning & Manufacturing Co.,
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th August, 1883.

THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE COMMITTEE appointed by H. E. the Governor in Council for the purpose of ensuring an adequate representation of the products of the Bombay Presidency, at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION to be held in Calcutta, in December next, will be glad to receive CONTRIBUTIONS of ART-WARE, JEWELLERY, ETHNOLOGICAL SPECIMENS, FABRICS, and other articles of adornment or luxury, in order that they may forward the same to Calcutta.

Persons who are desirous of sending articles intended in the first place for exhibition, and afterwards for sale, are requested to communicate, as early as possible, with the undersigned.

The Committee will do everything in their power to show to advantage all articles entrusted to them, and the greatest possible care will be taken of the same as long as they are under the Committee's charge. At the same time exhibitors are requested to note that neither the President, the Committee, nor the Honorary Secretary, will be responsible for any damage arising during transmission, exhibition, detention at Calcutta, or return of goods to Bombay.

Particulars as to description of articles wanted, &c., will be found in the advertisement in the newspapers of the 1st August 1883, or may be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 1st August, 1883.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S RENOWNED SPIRITS.

Cash. Per doz. Rs. a.				Cash. Per doz. Rs. a.
54 0 ...	Special invalid	... BRANDY	... O. O. O. O. ...	54 0
	Matured expressly for Medicinal use, 15 years old.			
33 0 ...	Fine Old Pale	... BRANDY	... O. O. O. ...	33 0
	The celebrated Heart-labelled pure, soft, and delicate.			
30 0 ...	Old Pale	... BRANDY	... O. O. ...	30 0
	A choice matured Spir t.			
26 0 ...	Pale	... BRANDY	... O. ...	26 0
	Good and pure.			
22 8 ...	Fine Old	... WHISKY	... Glenlivet ...	22 8
	The cream of Scotch Whiskies.			
22 8 ...	Fine Old	... WHISKY	... Irish ...	22 8
	Soft, mellow, and mild.			
15 0 ...	Superior	... HOLLANDS	... Old ...	15 0
	A good wholesome spirit.			
20 0 ...	Plymouth	... GIN	... Dry ...	20 0
	Very palatable flavour.			
18 0 ...	Unsweetened	... GIN	...Very superior...	18 0
	Pure and fine by age.			
17 0 ...	Sweetened	... GIN	... Old Tom ...	17 0
	High quality and delicate flavour.			
22 8 ...	Finest	... RUM	... Old Jamaica...	22 8
	An exquisite spirit softened by age.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD. WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR

Have always on hand a good assortment of

"TOILET REQUISITES,"

comprising:

SOAPS,	PERFUMES,	POMADES,
TOOTH POWDERS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,	RAZORS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,	STROPS,	CLOTHES BRUSHES,

And other articles too numerous to detail.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

TEAS, FINEST INDIAN TEAS,

FROM THE FAMOUS GARDENS OF

MESSRS. STIRLING AND CULBARD,

Which are situated in one of the most fertile tracts in the Kangra Valley.

THESE justly popular TEAS are rich in aroma, and a single trial will induce even the most fastidious to use no other description of tea.

The great and increasing demand for their Teas has enabled MESSRS. STIRLING and CULBARD to offer them to wholesale as well as retail buyers at PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.

Regimental Messes, Hotels, Clubs, Co-operative Stores, and other large establishments will find in greatly to their advantage to use no other Teas but those of Messrs. Stirling and Culbard's.

		Rs. a.
Bohea	per lb.	0 10
Household mixture	,,	0 13
Pekoe Souchong	,,	1 0
Orange Pekoe	,,	1 8
Essaï's Mixture (of pure China and Indian Teas)	,,	1 4

(Purchasers of 10 lbs. and upwards will be allowed a liberal discount.)

W. J. ESSAI,
FORBES-STREET, FORT; ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD; AND CUMBALLA HILL,
BOMBAY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

ANOTHER

CONSIGNMENT JUST RECEIVED,

OF OUR

CELEBRATED DRAB DOUBLE FELT TERAI HATS.

PRICE ONLY Rs. 6-12.

ALL SIZES IN STOCK.

THESE HATS ARE REMARKABLY CHEAP.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

RICAHRDSON AND CRUDDAS.

BYCULLA IRON-WORKS AND METAL-MART, BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDING FIRM, CRUDDAS AND HEWETT, LONDON.

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY AND STORES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK:—

10 and 12-H. P. Clayton and Shuttleworth Portable Engines.

12, 16, and 20-H. P. Shanks's Caledonian Horizontal Engines.

20-H. P. Shanks's Cornish Boilers.

8 and 10-H. P. Shanks's Vertical Engines and Boilers.

12 and 22 cwts. Shanks's Steam Hoists.

4, 6, 7, and 8 inch Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, with wrought-iron Piping.

Lift and Force, and Contractor's Hand-Pumps.

Pulsometers.

Hand Fire-engines.

Radial, Double and Single geared, and Bench Drilling Machines.

Lathes and other Tools.

Portable and Fixed Mortar Mills.

Engineer's and Contractor's Plant of all kinds.

Bar Plate, Angle, and Tee Iron of guaranteed quality.

GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON OF SUPERIOR BRANDS.

Rolled Iron Beams of a great variety of sections, imported to special order.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR IRON ROOFING, MARKETS AND OTHER BUILDINGS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BOMBAY.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.)
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

DIAMOND HALF-HOOP	RINGS
DIAMOND CLUSTER	RINGS.
DIAMOND SOLITAIRE	RINGS.
RUBY HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
EMERALD HALF-HOOP	RINGS.

WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILVER.

NEW AND REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
1, East-street, POONA.
43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY.

MORTON, MAJU & CO. INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

WITH a view to EXTEND their TEA business and afford increased facility to consumers MORTON and Co. and M. H. MAJU and Co. beg to notify to their numerous constituents and the public in general that their respective business is now carried on JOINTLY to M. H. MAJU & CO.'S TEA EMPORIUM, No. 22, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

MORTON, MAJU AND CO. OFFICERS' MESSES.

ALL ORDERS for STORES, WINES, STATIONERY and other REQUISITES from Messes and out-station constituents receive careful and prompt attention, and are supplied from a constantly replenished stock of goods from THE BEST MAKERS only.

* A single order from strangers will prove above.
* * Most liberal Terms.
* * * Price lists post free, on application to.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Pharmacy Branch, Church-Gate-street, BOMBAY. **POONA.** Pharmacy Branch, POONA CITY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

OF LONDON AND BORDEAUX.

Business Founded in Europe in 1815: India, 1842.

Our Stocks cannot be conveniently enumerated in one Advertisement.
We are Agents for several large Houses in our Trade, their Consignments we specially advertise.
Our Prices include *Duty & Dues, on these* we charge no profit, consequently discount *thereon* is included.
Our Rates of Discount are most liberal for Cash.

CLARETS.

Our Own Shipping.

MEDOC, Rs. 14 0. ST. ESTEPHE, Rs. 16 8. ST. JULIEN, Rs. 22 0. CHATEAU LAROSE, Rs. 24 0.
CHATEAU RAUZAN, Rs. 30 0. CHATEAU LAFITTE, Rs. 36 0.
Half-Bottles or Pints, Rs. 2 per two dozen extra.

CHAMPAGNES.

"ROYAL CHARTER," Wachter's Shipping, Rs. 33 0. FINEST EXTRA DRY, Our Own Shipping, Rs. 36 0. CARTE BLANCHE, "Sibadey Brand," Rs. 34 0.

COGNACS.

Our Own Shipping.

* * * * Rs. 39 0. * * * Rs. 34 0. * * Rs. 30 8. * Rs. 28 0.

WHISKY.

FINEST SCOTCH HIGHLAND MALT, Our Own Shipping, Rs. 24 0. "CARLTON," 11 Years' Old, Rs. 38 0. 5 Years' Old, Rs. 32 0. FINEST IRISH, Our Own Shipping, Rs. 24 0.

LIME-JUICE CORDIAL.

We have, at the instance of several of our Friends, prevailed on our London House to ship us this Cordial which is non-alcoholic and a most agreeable addition to most Drinks.
The price per Case of 1 dozen quarts is Rs. 13-8

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, on account of the GOKAL ASHTMI HOLIDAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Deputy Secretary.

Bombay, 21st August, 1883.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA, DENTAL SURGEON,

AFTER SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE for 10 years in Upper India and the Punjab, has now established himself at No. 564, Crawford Market (Cloth Bazaar), where he can be consulted daily from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

January, 1883.

HOME AND EDUCATION.

A LADY with several years' experience in the Management and Education of Children, will be glad to receive a limited number of BOYS to share the HOME COMFORTS of her own Sons.

The Lads will receive every care and attention, their home studies will be superintended, and they will attend the Public School in which the Lady is daily engaged in teaching. References kindly permitted to Rev. T. H. GREIG, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Marine-lines, Bombay, and Rev. H. SQUIRES, Church Mission House, Girgaum, Bombay. Further references if required. For particulars, please address X., care of Rev. T. H. GREIG.

"CREAM"

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THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POOJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 5, Church-Gate-street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 27th day of August, 1883, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined resolution will be proposed.

Should the said resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second Extraordinary Meeting to be subsequently convened.

RESOLUTION.

That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by the insertion therein of the words "or reduced" immediately after the word "increased" in article 4, and also by the insertion in the said articles immediately after article 7 of the following article, namely :—

"That the Company may from time to time, by special resolution, reduce the Capital."

By order of the Directors,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, August 17, 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone-circle, up to 1 p.m. (gun fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 19th September next:—

Tenders for the purchase of any quantity of the following material, viz. :—

About 92 tons of superior Iron Wagon Axles.
About 1,030 tons of best Bessemer Steel Axles.
About 930 tons of pieces of superior quality Iron Tyres.
And about 71 tons new Wagon Iron Tyres, 3' 1" outside diameter.

The material is lying at Warl-bunder and Loco. Depot, Parel, where it can be seen on application.

Offers must specify the quantity required of each and the rate per ton weighed over at Warl-bunder.

Delivery will be made by the Company into barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Bunder or Wharf.

The offers must specify the time within which delivery will be taken of the whole quantity tendered for, and the person whose Tender is accepted will be required to pay to the Company the price of each lot before delivery from time to time; but the whole quantity must be paid for within the time specified as above in the Tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING',
Storekeeper,

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st July, 1883.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the BYCULLA CLUB will be held at the Club-house on SATURDAY, the 25th August, 1883, at 6 o'clock p.m.

A. A. CONROY,
Honorary Secretary.

12th July, 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the property and credits of DINSHAWJEE FRAMJEE WADIA, who died at Bhooswul on the 7th day of May, 1883, has been granted on the 17th day of August, 1883, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to his widow, DHUNBAIJEE. All persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased are hereby required on or before the 22nd day of September, 1883, to send to the undersigned at their office, No. 5, Church Gate-street, within the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased. At the expiration of such time the administratrix will distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which she, the said administratrix, then shall have had notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said administratrix or to the undersigned on her behalf.—Dated this 21st day of August, 1883.

BAMANJEE & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for CONSTRUCTING ELECTRIC LIGHT TEST-HOUSE at BUTCHERS' ISLAND, BOMBAY.

2. Plans, specifications, and conditions of contract can be seen, and forms of Tenders and all necessary information obtained, on application at the Bombay Defences Office, at Mazagon, during office hours.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned at his office up to noon on 31st instant, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 150, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt. Lt.-Col. R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences,
Bombay Defences Office, Mazagon, 10th Aug. 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY

TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of such quantities of PURE CLEAN TALLOW as the Company may require for twelve months, commencing 1st November next (estimated at 60 tons).

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Tallow," and which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depot, Parel, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, upto 1 p.m. (gunfire) on THURSDAY, 6th September, after which hour no tender will be received.

A small sample, say 8 oz., must accompany each tender.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government promissory notes, and this amount will, in the event of the Tender being accepted, be retained as security for due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 9th August, 1883.

KANGRA TEAS.

THE LANODE, SUNSAL, AND SULAH (LATE SNOWVIEW) GARDENS ARE NOW UNDER OUR DIRECTION.

WE have the SOLE DISPOSAL in Bombay of these marks, which speak for themselves, the "SUNSAL" especially being already well known and approved in Bombay. The Teas are put up in 1 lb. and 5 lb. packets at the Factory only, none whatever being sent out in bulk.

RETAIL PRICES :

Orange Pekoe	Rs.	1 8 0
Imperial Mixture	,,	1 4 0
Pekoe Souchong	,,	1 0 0

Orders over 50 lbs. on reduced scales.

LANODE & SUNSAL TEA CO., PALUNPORE.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
ROGERS & CO., BYCULLA & FORT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, an English-built dog-cart, 15 hands, brown stud-bred Mare, and set of single harness. Price Rs. 250. Also a chestnut b. pony "Romulus," 13-2, winner of several races, a perfect jumper, excellent polo pony, and has been ridden two seasons to hounds. Rs. 500. Also a fine-bred grey c. h. pony "Periwinkle," 12-1, excellent polo pony and has won a steeplechase. Rs. 200. Apply to L. RIVETT-CARNAC, Yacht Club, Bombay.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS either for SALE or LEASE of BUILDING SITES for a SPINNING MILL will be received up to noon on THURSDAY, the 30th August, at the office of the undersigned, No. 9, Hornby Row.

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY & CO.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

PURSUANT to Section 158 of Act X. of 1866, entitled the Indian Companies' Act, Notice is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the abovementioned Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 27th day of September, 1883, at 3-30 p. m., at the registered office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, within the Fort of Bombay, for the purpose of there being laid before the Meeting the account of the liquidators showing the manner in which the winding up of the Company has been conducted and for the purpose of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
Chairman of the Liquidators of the Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Company (in Liquidation.)
Bombay, 22nd day of August, 1883.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to Section 158 of Act X. of 1866, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row on THURSDAY, the 27th day of September next, at 4 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1st. To adopt the Report and the final accounts of the Liquidators.

2nd. To declare the Company dissolved.

3rd. To pass a resolution that the books of accounts and documents of the Company and any funds that may be in the hands of the Liquidators be handed over to the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
Chairman of the Liquidators of the Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, (in Liquidation.)
Bombay, 22nd day of August, 1883.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—The ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be held at its registered Office, No. 8, Forbes-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th September, 1883, at 4 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance sheet for the year ending 30th April 1883.

2nd. To declare a dividend.

3rd. To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April 1884, and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 4th to 12th September, 1883, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA,
Manager.
Bombay, 22rd August, 1883.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS one DAI *alias* JIVIBAI, widow of JOSSEY JUGJIWAN MADHOWJEE, is about to execute a trust deed of or otherwise alienate all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on situate in 2nd Bhoiwada, outside the Fort, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 18, in which said dwelling house an idol of Shri Ramchandraji, has at present been put in on the ground floor thereof. Notice is given to all persons and they are hereby warned and cautioned against being parties to any disposal of the said property by her as she has no right to do so, but by right of survivorship I am entitled to the said house and I have already given a notice in newspaper some time ago to the same purport.

If after this intimation any person or persons enter into any agreement in trust or otherwise with respect to the said property, the same shall be done at his or their risk and peril.—Dated at Bombay this 24th day of August, 1883.

JOSEY JUGUNATH DEWJEE.

STANDARD ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

£500 PAYABLE AT AGE 50.—*The whole amount payable earlier in event of Death before age 50.*

EXAMPLES:—

If commenced at age 20 this costs	Rs. 16-12-8	per mensem
at age 30	Rs. 24- 2-0	
at age 40	Rs. 48- 5-4	

This form of Provision forms an excellent SAVINGS FUND for small Fixed Sums out of Indian Pay, and is open to all persons of sound health and constitution.

Full information on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.
Aug. 1883.

GALVANIZED IRON
BATH TUBS.

STRONG and SERVICEABLE, with Swivel handles; eminently adapted for Camp and District use.

27"	by	21"	by 12"	Rs. 8
30"	by	24"	by 12"	„ 10
36"	by	27"	by 14"	„ 12
42"	by	30"	by 15"	„ 15

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

CHOLERA DROPS.

THIS preparation has long enjoyed a repute for its curative and preventative properties in CHOLERA and DIARRHŒA. Every household should have a bottle of this really effective remedy, which will be found invaluable in CASE OF EMERGENCY, in TRAVELLING and when beyond the reach of PROMPT MEDICAL AID.

Sold in bottles, As. 8 and 12 only.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

MADON'S NEVER-FAILING PULMONIC BALM.

IT has already gained a repute for its curative properties for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness of Sound and other varieties of Chest and Lung affections. It is composed of simply vegetable drugs, and may be given to children and delicate persons without the least fear.

Per bottle Re. 1 and As. 8.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,
WELLS' PREPARATIONS.

WELLS' LUNG AND THROAT BALSAM gives immediate relief to the sufferers from Lung and Throat diseases.

WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER.—No other preparations can equal this remedy in restoring general Health.

WELLS' (CHAPIN'S) BUCHU-PAIBA, a quick and complete cure for diseases in male and female.

WELLS' (CHAPIN'S) CONSTITUTION BITTER SYRUP, the great cleanser and purifier of Blood.

WELLS' (MOTHER SWAN'S) WORM SYRUP, infallible, tasteless remedy for Worms.

WELLS' (CHAPIN'S) INJECTION FLEUR, an indispensable adjunct to Buchu-paiba.

WELLS' (CHAPIN'S) LEAURELLE-OIL or Essence of Nature.

WELLS' ROUGH ON RATS, a great exterminator of Rats, Mice, Bugs, &c.

WELLS' ROUGH ON CORNS, a cure for hard or soft Corn, Bunion, &c.

APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
B. S. MADON AND CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
PRACTICAL CHEMISTS,
DISPENSE
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS
FAMILY RECIPES, &c.,
under the supervision of
THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS.

A copy of each prescription is kept and the number marked on the labels, so that medicines can always be had by giving the number without the necessity of producing the original prescription.

OUTSTATION CONSTITUENTS will find their orders meet with IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
Opposite the University Tower, Bombay.

SPARKLING
AERATED
WATERS.

THOMSON & TAYLOR solicit attention to the superior quality of the AERATED WATERS manufactured at their establishment.

The Water is subjected to a most perfect system of filtration before use, ensuring their purity and healthfulness.

New and powerful Machines have lately been erected in the Laboratory to charge the waters with gas at a high pressure, rendering them in the highest degree sparkling and agreeable.

	Rs. a.
Soda Water ... ...per dozen	0 12
Tonic Water ... ... „	1 0
Seltzer Water ... ... „	1 0
Lemonade and Gingerade ... „	1 0
Ginger Ale ... ... „	1 8
Raspberryade... ... ... „	1 0
Aerated Water ... ... „	0 12
Potash Water ... ... „	0 12
Lithia Water... ... ... „	1 8
Vichy Water ... ... „	1 4

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
4, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, for the GOKAL ASHTAMI HOLIDAY.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 100 per share for the year ending 30th June 1883 will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 27th instant, to the shareholders in the Company whose names appeared on the Register on the 18th instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce their certificates which will be exchanged for new ones in terms of the special Resolution passed on 14th July and confirmed on the 28th July 1883.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE is hereby given that PROBATE of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of the late Mr. COWASJEE PESTONJEE BENNETT, who died at Bombay on the 20th day of July, 1883, has been GRANTED on the 22nd August 1883 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to the undersigned. ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of or otherwise, having any CLAIMS upon or against the estate of the said deceased, are hereby required on or before the 26th day of SEPTEMBER, 1883, to send to the unbersigned, at the office of Messrs. BENNETT & Co., auctioneers, old High Court Building, opposite the Government Dockyard, the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the deceased. At the expiration of such time the undersigned will proceed to pay the legacies and bequests contained in the said will, having regard only to the claims of which the undersigned shall then have notice. And persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the undersigned.—Dated this 23th day of August, 1883.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE BENNETT,
RUTTENBAI, widow of Cowasjee Pestonjee Bennett,
Executor and Executrix and of the late Mr. Cowasjee Pestonjee Bennett.

NOTICE is hereby given that MUNJEEBHAI KARIMBHOY, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, has CONTRACTED to PURCHASE from NOOR MAHOMED HAJEE ESSA, ABDOOL KARIM HAJEE ESSA and RAHIMTULA HAJEE ESSA, the undermentioned hereditaments and premises. All persons having any claim against the said hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of sale, lease, lien, gift, mortgage, inheritance or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office, No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which the said purchase will be completed without any regard to such claims, if any.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying, and being on the north side of Bellasis Junction Road without the Fort in the Island of Bombay in the sub-district of Mandvee, which said piece or parcel of land contains by admeasurement 980 square yards or thereabouts, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under Nos. 133 and 134 and are now assessed under Nos. 145 and 146, and are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east and north by the property of Balla Khan Peer Khan, on or towards the west by a passage, and on or towards the south by the said Bellasis Junction Road, and which said dwelling house and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Noor Mahomed Hajee Essa and others.—Dated this 21th day of August 1883.

R. M. SAYANI,
Purchaser's Attorney.

THE SASSOON SILK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS of the Sassoon Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, held at the registered office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on the 1st and 15th days of August, 1883, respectively, the undermentioned Resolution was passed and confirmed by the majorities required by Section 77 of the Indian Companies' Act 1882, as a Special Resolution.

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. S. S. Sol-mon of Bombay, Mr. E. M. Moses of Bombay, and Mr. Sadanand Balcrishna of the said Bombay, be they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purposes of such winding up and that their remuneration be the sum of Rs. 50 each.

"That the Conditional Agreement dated the 18th day of July 1883, and made between Selim Solomon Solomon on behalf of this Company, of the First part, Damodersa Tapidas on behalf of the Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, of the second part, Ezra Meyer Moses as Agent for a Company intended to be formed and registered under the Indian Companies' Act 1882, with the name of "The Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, Limited," (thereinafter and hereinafter called the "New Silk Company,") of the third part, and Tapidas Varjdas as Agent for another Company intended to be formed and registered under the said Act with the name of "The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited," of the fourth part, be and the same is hereby approved and adopted on behalf of this Company.

"That the said Liquidators be and are hereby authorized and directed pursuant to section 204 of the Indian Companies' Act 1882 to transfer and sell the business, property and assets of this Company other than the goods manufactured and ready for sale to the said "New Silk Company," intended to be formed as aforesaid as soon as the same shall be formed in consideration of the said Liquidators receiving such cash and such number of shares of Rs. 500 each fully paid in the said New Silk Company and subject to the exceptions and upon such terms as are mentioned and provided for in the said Agreement.

"That the said Liquidators be and are hereby authorized to sell the said manufactured goods upon such sale and at such times as they shall consider expedient and to satisfy all the credito s of this Company other than Messrs. David Sassoon and Company, and the costs and expenses of this Liquidation and of the said sale and transfer (if any) other than those by the said Agreement agreed to be paid by the said New Silk Company and any moneys which may become payable to any dissentient members in the Company within the provisions of the said section by borrowing from time to time such sums from Messrs. David Sassoon and Company on behalf of this Company as the said Liquidators may think fit and out of the shares in the said New Silk Company to be received as aforesaid to satisfy the debts and liabilities of this Company to Messrs. David Sassoon and Company and the sums to be borrowed by the Liquidators as aforesaid by transferring to the said Messrs. David Sassoon and Company or as they may direct a sufficient number of the said shares which are to be reckoned as of their par value and to distribute the re-idue (if any) of such shares and the balance of the said manufactured goods, amongst the members of this Company other than dissentient members as aforesaid rateably in proportion to the number of shares of the said members in this Company with liberty for the said Liquidators to sell by Public Auction or Private Contract any of the said shares the sale whereof may be requisite or desirable to facilitate such distribution as aforesaid, but that in the case of the dissent at any time from Bombay or death of any of the said Liquidators all the powers exercisable by the said Liquidators jointly shall and may be exercisable by the Liquidators for the time being present in Bombay or serving."

SOLOMON DAVID SASSOON,
Chairman of the Meetings.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE LARGEST DEPOT of SEWING MACHINES, 50 different kinds to select from. Styles, shapes, descriptions and prices to suit all. None need be disappointed. Entire satisfaction guaranteed.—H. A. GEYER & Co. Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, SINGER'S 10-inch KILTING MACHINES. The only one that suspends the plaiting action at intervals, leaving plain spaces between any required number of parts. For particulars, apply at 2, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

WANTED, a few sharp TALLY CLERKS. Apply with testimonials to Messrs. EDWARD BATES and Co.

BENNETT'S Auction To-day. White arab galloway, aged, goes in single and double harness. Never sick, sorry, nor acquainted with knee-drill.

DELICIOUS SMOKES.—Little Devils, specially manufactured, possess an exquisite flavour and aroma. Rs. 3-8 per 100.—HOWARD and Co., Fort.

FOR SALE at Crawford and Co.'s auction on Monday, 27th Aug. 2 Terra-cotta statues representing a Page and a Flower girl. Also several terra-cotta figures.

BASS'S BEER in pts., Rs. 3 per dozen; Californian fruits, 2½lb. tins, Re. 1 each; Singapore pineapple, 3 lbs. tin, Re. 1-8 each.—MORENAS & Co., 15, Meadow st.

WANTED, a competent TRANSLATOR from Urdoo into English. Apply to DADABHAI NAOROJEE, Esq., *Voice of India* office, 16, Marine-street, Fort, Bombay.

TO-DAY tiffin and dinner at Bombay Hotel, Fort.—Soup, chicken and mutton stew, romp steak and oyster sauce, mutton chops, &c. Four dishes for As. 8.

UNSURPASSED RICH CLARET.—Breakfast St. Julien, Rs. 10 per doz. qrts., and pints Rs. 5-8. Petit Medoc, Rs. 9-8 per doz. qrts., and pints Rs. 5.—BARTON and Co., Bombay.

BILLIARDS.—THIS EVENING the MAHOMEDAN CHAMPION will play a Bombay amateur a return match of 1,000 at the Waverley Billiard Rooms, play commencing at 9 p.m.

FOR SALE IN STOCK.—MaCarthy Patent self-feeding double action COTTON GINS by Platt Bros., Horizontal Engines of sizes, workshop tools, lathes, drilling and shaping machines, &c., at Machine Depot, 63, Baboola Tank Road, Bombay.

WANTED, a CORRESPONDENCE CLERK who can write a good hand and possesses some knowledge of accounts. Apply stating terms and enclosing copy of testimonials, to ALPHA, care of this office.

ANY gentleman desiring to reside in the Fort can be accommodated from 1st September next. Apply to M. G., care of this office.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

LADIES' FRENCH KID BOOTS & SHOES. For style and durability they cannot be surpassed. BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

REGIMENTAL Forage Caps and Helmets for all branches, Metal Stars and Crowns, Shoulder Cords, &c.—V. A. LACKA & Co., Military Tailors, Fort.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO MUNICIPAL and LOCAL FUND BOARDS, &c.—An experienced CIVIL ENGINEER is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT. Please address C.E., care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, the Proposed Political, Legal, and Social Reforms under Moslem Rule, by Moulavi Cheragh Ali, Price Rs. 5; postage Ans. 4. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, Education Society's Press, Bombay.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, the cheapest, best, and most elegant drawing, bedroom, or dining room chair extant; light, strong, and comfortable; easily disjointed, and eminently adapted for up-country use. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PRATANJEE, WATCHMAKER, specially recommends his SILVER HUNTING KEYLESS LEVER WATCH with gold crown for gentlemen, a very reliable watch suitable for India. Price Rs. 40, with guarantee for two years. No. 10, Forbes-street, Fort, Bombay.

IF you want really good COFFEE you MUST go to PEARSE'S Apollo-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Register-ed office, in Broach, on SATURDAY, 8th September 1883, at 3-45 p. m. Madras time, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Audited Accounts made up to 30th June 1883.
2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
4th. To appoint an Auditor.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, August 20th, 1883.

THE ALBERT GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Register-ed Office, in Broach, on SATURDAY, 8th September, 1883, at 4-15 p. m. Madras time, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' report and pass the Audited Accounts made up to 30th June 1883.
2nd To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3rd To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
4th To appoint an Auditor.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVESS COTTON and Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, August 20th, 1883.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered office of the Company, in Broach, on SATURDAY, 8th September 1883, at 4-15 p.m. Madras time, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and passing the Audited Accounts made up to the 30th June 1883.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON and CO.,
Agents.

Broach, August 20th, 1883.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld. BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, in Broach on SATURDAY, 8th September 1883, at 5-30 p.m., Madras time, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Statements of Accounts made up to 30th June 1883.
2nd. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year, in place of those who retire, but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Broach, August 20, 1883.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON AND SILK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AT an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, held on the 11th August 1883 at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Fort, at 1 p. m., the following Special Resolutions passed on the 2nd instant, were confirmed:—

1. That the Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily, under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1882.

2. That Messrs. Tapidass Varjdass, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Jehangirjee Hormusjee, Sewram Purshotum, and Damoderdas Tapidas be appointed Liquidators, and that their remuneration be the nominal sum of Rupees 50 each.

3. That the conditional agreement dated the Eighteenth day of July 1883, and made between Selim Solomon Solomon, on behalf of the Sassoon Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, of the first part, Mr. Damoderdas Tapidas, on behalf of this Company, of the second part, Mr. Ezra Meyer Moses, as agent for a Company intended to be formed and registered under the Indian Companies' Act 1882, with the name of "The Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, Limited," of the third part, and Mr. Tapidas Varjdas as agent for another Company, intended to be formed and registered under the said Act with the name of "The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited," of the fourth part, be and the same is hereby adopted on behalf of this Company.

4. That the Liquidator or Liquidators be authorized and empowered to sell and make over unto a certain Limited Joint Stock Company, to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1882, and to be called "The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited," and having a Capital of Rupees Eighteen Lacs divided into 1800 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each, all the land, buildings, hereditaments, machinery, fixtures, effects, assets, rights, credits, business, and good-will of the said Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, including the working Capital Fund, and the Insurance and Reserve Funds, but excluding all other undivided profits, and to receive as consideration for such sale 1,800 Shares of the said Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, for which said 1,800 Shares 28 Shares are for the purchase of the free-hold property, 100 Shares for the purchase of the lease-hold property, and the remainder for the purchase of the residue of the property of the said Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited,) for distribution amongst the Shareholders of the said Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, in such manner that each Holder of one Share or two half Shares in the said Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, shall receive one Share in the said Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.

5. That the sale of the property of the Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, to the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, be made subject to a covenant on the part of the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, to perform and fulfil all the Agreements, Contracts, Engagements, and obligations, and to pay and discharge all the just debts and liabilities of the Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited.

6. That the Liquidators be and they are hereby empowered to do all acts and exercise all powers comprised in Sections 201, 202 and 204 of the Indian Companies' Act 1882.

7. That in case of the absence at any time from Bombay of any of the Liquidators all or any of the powers exercisable by all the Liquidators jointly, shall and may be exercised by such one or more of the Liquidators as for the time being may be present in Bombay.

TAPIDASS VURJDASS,
Chairman.

Bombay, 17th August, 1883.

INSTRUMENTS
FOR
CHRISTY MINSTREL BANDS.

	Rs. a.
Violins, good, from ... ...Rs. 5 to	20 0
Violins, the best models, from ... „ 25 „	150 0
Violas or Tenor Violins ... ... „ 35 „	85 0
Violincellos, strong and good tone... „ 80 „	100 0
Double Bass three string machine head...	150 0
Banjos, strong, well made, Kentucky shape, with 5, 6, or 7 strings, peg head or with machine.. ... ... „ 10 „	30 0
Anglo-German Concertina, best finish, in strong box, with lock and key ... ... „ 25 „	40 0
German Concertinas of the best make. ... ... „ 15 „	40 0
German Melodiums, with 10 keys, celeste stop ... ... „ 8 „	12 0
Flutinas, best make, with 10 pearl keys and semitones ... ... „ 16	20 0
Do. do. with 12 keys and semitones... ... ... „	25 0
Ocarinas, perfected kind, a great addition to a Minstrel Band ... „	30 0
Ornithophones, a perfect imitation of a singing bird ... ... „ 1-8 „	12 0
Mouth Harmonicas, a charming musical instrument, easily learned ... ...each	1 8
A large variety, some with bell accompaniment. Flutes and Piccolos, in large variety from ... ... „ 1-8 to	10 0
Flageolets, with and without Piccolo head, from.. ... ... „ 4 „	60 0
Flageolets, very strong, for hard work, 9 inch to 12 inch ... ... „ 7 „	20 0
Nigger Bones, real Round-o'-Beef prepared and hardened, ...per set	3 8
Castanettes, Ebony, ...per set	2 0
Triangles and Strikers ... ... „ 3-8 „	2 8
Jingles or Sleigh Bells, ...per set	7 0
Burnt Cork Paste, washes off easily with soap, yet not affected by perspiration, in tin boxes ... ... each	3 0
Cornets, strong, useful and perfectly in tune, complete with mouthpieces and crooks ... ... „ 35 „	0 12
Guitars, with machine heads, strongly made, Spanish and Panormo shape ... ... „ 25 „	50 0
	75 0

Separate illustrated and detailed lists free by post.
CHRISTY MINSTREL SONGS IN VARIETY.
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Orders from up-country to be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

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BOMBAY.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TWENTY-FIVE RUPEES PER MONTH, for 2 years, pays for a beautiful Piano with iron frame. Price list and particulars by post. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

CLASSIC PANELS.—Beautifully executed classic subjects, mounted in panels under glass Can be framed if required. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

SYMPATHETIC entire iron-frame overstrung Grand Square Pianos, made upon an entirely new and scientific principle, by which the jingling of the damper wire, so common in Square Pianos, is entirely obviated.

OCARINAS.—An improved kind, at from Re. 1-8 each to Rs. 20 each. Some with tuning slide and with key. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay. Instruction Books 12 annas each.

BRASS WHISTLES.—Any note, from B flat to upper octave C. Some with plated mouth-piece and cylinder more improved kind. Conical form Re. 1 for large sizes, and 12 annas each for smaller. Cylinder from Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-8 each.

BILLIARD-PLAYERS are invited to inspect our patent Billiard markers, a most ingenious contrivance to enable players to mark their own game. Made in tortoise-shell. Price per pair Rs. 50. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

ORNITHOPHONE, giving an exact imitation of singing birds. Any bird note can be imitated at pleasure of operator. Re. 1-8 and Re. 1 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MOUTH HARMONICAS.—A large assortment, about 300 to select from, some with single notes, double notes, double sides, revolving with four sets of double notes, and some with bell accompaniment. Annas 12 to Rs. 10 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MUSIC ROLLS AND FOLIOS for carrying A few pieces of Music. Rs. 2 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

EVERY MAIL we receive a parcel of new Vocal, Instrumental and Dance Music. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

PIANO CANDLE STICKS.—Richly electro-plated, new patterns, with glass shade complete. Rs. 21, 14, and 12 per pair. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

CALENDAR.—AUGUST, 1883.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter .....Aug. 25th 10h. 23·2m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water.		Low Water.	
				H.	M.	H.	M.
Sat. 25	Byculla Club, Half-yearly Meeting. Legislative Council, Poona, 10-30 a.m.	5 45	6 18	4 4	11m 0 a	10 10	3m 35 a
Sun. 26	11th Sunday after Trinity.	5 45	6 18	5 5	31m 9 a.	11 —	33m —
Mon. 27	Mahaluxmi S. and W. Co., 3 p.m. New Dharmsey S. and W. Co., 3 p.m. Address to Sir Evelyn Baring, — Meeting, 5-30 p.m.	5 46	6 17	7 6	2m 37 a	0 1	3m 22 a
Tu. 28	English Mail expected per s. s. Hydaspes* Departure of English Mail per s. s. Pekin. Presentation of Address to Sir E. Baring Departure of Sir Evelyn Baring.	5 46	6 16	8 8	20m 14 a	1 2	27m 45 a
Wed. 29	Town Council, 3 p.m.	5 46	6 15	9 9	21m 17 a	2 3	35m 38 a
Thr. 30	Peace with China, 1842.	5 46	6 15	10 10	3m 10 a	3 4	27m 22 a
Fri. 31	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Kutch Navigation Co., 3 p.m. Dholiera Press Co., 4-30 p.m.	5 46	6 11	10 10	43m 55 a	4 4	13m 57 a

* Left Aden at 7 p.m. on the 22nd instant.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

FOURTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUG. 26.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 185 and 255.
Te Deum—Dykes.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5-30 p.m.—Litany.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 266 and 370.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimitis.—Clarke Whitfield.
Anthem.—"As pants the heart for cooling streams."—Spohr.
Sermon by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

THURSDAY, AUG. 30.

7-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—In the morning at 7 and in the evening at 5-15.
The offertories will be devoted to the poor.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

FOURTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUG. 26.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

FOURTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUG. 26.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer (shortened) and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 5, 247 and 320.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 210, 240, and 24.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

FOURTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUG. 26.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion. Hymns 251, 219, and 303.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon without Celebration of the Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 12, 225, and 137.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CAMMATTEEPOORA.

FOURTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUG. 26.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 225, 269, and 365.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the ship Castleford in the French Basin, on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

The Union monthly prayer meeting will be held in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Apollo Bunder, to-morrow evening at 8-30 p.m.

HARBOUR MISSION.

FOURTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

11 a.m.—Sailors' Home.
6-30 p.m.—S. S. Victoria, Prince's Dock.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Half-yearly Meeting, Byculla Club.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Cydonia (s), from Aden; Mameluke (s), Port Said; Pekin (s), Sydney.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Scindia (s), and Euphrates (s), for Kurrachee.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Altnacraig and Pekin entered, and the s.s. Lero and Scindia left, the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The departure to-day of the Royal Company's Steamer Deccan for China, the Straits Settlements, &c., having been postponed until 1 p.m., the mails will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon.

FALL OF A CHAWL.—A chawl situated on the old race-course, and owned by Cassum Jetha, fell in on Thursday last. No persons were injured. The damage is estimated at Rs. 200.

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 18th August, 1883, was 123,203 maunds, and in money Rs. 33,370.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—James Sheandan, a seaman of the British ship Ladakh, on Thursday fell into the hold of that vessel, and was seriously injured. He was removed to the European General Hospital.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.—Fakeera Dhondoo, tindal of a native craft, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of carrying a greater number of passengers than his prow is licensed to carry. He was fined Rs. 10.

A TIGER.—A tiger arrived here on Thursday from Jubbulpore for the firm of Messrs. William Watson and Company. The animal is located at Lawrence DeLima-street, Mazagon, in the house of Mr. Pestonjee Nusserwanjee.

SEAMAN DESERTERS.—Constable Collis, V. C., arrested Peter Atkin and John Edwards, deserters from the steamship William Symington, yesterday, and placed them on board, for which service he received the usual reward of Rs. 10 per man.

A MISDEMEANOUR.—F. Simpson Gee was yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Fuchs, the manager of the "Temple Bar," Fort, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being drunk and disorderly at that place on Thursday evening. The accused, on pleading guilty to the charge, was fined Rs

TELEGRAMS.

THE OPINIONS ON THE JURISDICTION BILL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 24.

Respecting the opinions on the Jurisdiction Bill, it is understood that the Government will publish them *in extenso* as soon as the copies have reached the Secretary of State's hands—that is, in a fortnight or ten days.

I should not be surprised if the Government acceded to the request to postpone the consideration of the Bill till the House of Commons has had an opportunity of discussing it and of voting on it. But the decision in the matter rests with the Home Government. The result of an appeal to Parliament is regarded as certain, and the defeat of the Opposition would render the Government completely master of the situation. I know that this Government was most anxious to expedite the despatch of the opinions to London, and they proposed sending them as they came in, so as to have the question discussed in the House of Commons this session, as the majority looked for would have ended the controversy at once; but, as I said yesterday, the Secretary of State preferred to get all the opinions together.

With regard to the opinions of local Governments, the Commissioner of Burma regrets that the Bill was introduced, but as matters now are, he strongly advises the Government to proceed with it. The character of the opposition, he thinks, renders this imperative, if the Government is to retain the power to put its foot down when future agitations arise. Once the Bill is passed, good sense will assert itself.

On the other hand, Mr. Cordery, the Resident at Hyderabad, and Mr. Lyall, Commissioner of Coorg, recommend the withdrawal of the Bill, of which they had recorded their approval before the agitation arose.

Many of those against the withdrawal of the Bill recommend modifications of which Sir Charles Aitchison, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, represent the minimum, while Sir Alfred Lyall, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, represent the maximum. Mr. Crosthwaite, Commissioner of Burmah, rejects a compromise as useless, and would only stipulate that native Magistrates, appointed under the new law, should be well acquainted with English, and take their notes in that language.

The opinions sent home include every Resolution and memorial sent to the Government by any and every meeting *ad hoc* held in Bengal, Bombay, and elsewhere.

THE REPORTED ASSASSINATION OF THE AMEER.

The rumour of the assassination of the Ameer is believed at Peshawur, but nothing authentic is known.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEATH OF COUNT DE CHAMBORD.

PARIS, AUG. 24, MORNING.

Count de Chambord is dead.

REINFORCEMENTS TO ZULULAND.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

News from the Cape states that the 41st Regiment has been ordered from Natal to the Zululand frontier.

THE TAMATAVE AFFAIR.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that M. Waddington, the French Ambassador, had given assurances to Her Majesty's Government that the French Government would do their utmost to terminate the proceedings in connection with the Shaw incident at Tamatave.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The House of Commons last night resumed the debate on the Indian Budget. The Marquis of Hartington made a speech in the course of the debate, in which he defended the policy of the Marquis of Ripon, and expressed a hope that the Ilbert Bill would pass despite the clamour that had been raised against it.

The House then voted the Budget.

THE ILBERT BILL.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

In addition to the remarks already reported by the Marquis of Hartington on the Ilbert Bill in the debate on the Indian Budget, his lordship said that as Minister here when the Bill was first proposed, he was responsible for the approval of the same. He then defended the measure and said it was not due to the sentimental policy of the Marquis of Ripon, but that it was recommended by the Indian Law Commission of 1870, and was thoroughly discussed and approved by the Indian Council in London. His lordship said he attributed the opposition the Bill had met with to the jealousy of Europeans of the introduction of natives into State employments. The Indian Government, he said, will give full consideration to the amendments that had been suggested, but that it would be a great mistake to withdraw the Bill in deference to the agitation that had been displayed.

EXCITEMENT AT CANTON.

SHANGHAI, AUG. 23.

Great excitement prevails at Canton arising from a coolie having been shot in an affray by a European. Placards have been posted throughout the town inciting the inhabitants to slaughter the "barbarians."

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

PARIS, AUG. 23.

The newspapers here to-day, referring to the article which appeared in the *North German Gazette* yesterday, repel the statements made therein, and describe the article in question as an unprovoked attack upon France.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON AUG. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Quetta left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this afternoon.

PORT SAID, AUG. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

ADEN, AUG. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera ..... 3½d.

The Manchester market has been steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 80½

4½ per cent. " 83½

3 per cent. Consol's for account 100⅛

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 102⅜

4½ " French Rentes 108¼

Bar Silver 50⅜

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes and Gold and Silver Coin in the Banking Department, combined.....£13,400,000, Inc. £600,000

Bills Discounted .....£21,300,000, Inc. £900,000

Bullion, total amount in Banking & Issue Dept. combined .....£28,500,000, Inc. £300,000

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

COMMUNICATION.

perfect. *Via* Turkey.

Persian, perfect. *Via*

Valentia, perfect.

Via Amoor, perfect.

perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Silver cables still inter-

interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

[illegible] August 23.

.. .. .. 75·3

[illegible] August 24.

.. .. .. 77·0

.. .. .. 80·2

.. .. .. 81·6

.. .. .. 80·2

Municipal Corporation, [illegible] 2,678 was asked [illegible] certain works "urgently required" for the new police quarters at Byculla. The Chairman, Mr. R. N. Khote, moved that the grant should be sanctioned. Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee brought forward an amendment to the effect that the consideration of the matter should be postponed until they received the report on the subject called for by the Town Council from the Acting Municipal Commissioner. Messrs. Mehta and Telang made speeches in support of the amendment, commenting upon the enormous increase which had to be made in the expenditure originally contemplated for the buildings. They also expressed their disapproval of the mode of asking for the grants, from time to time, by driblets. On the other side, Dr. Weir, Dr. Blanc, and Sir Frank Souter urged that the sanction was necessary in the present case to secure the comfort and health of the police. Eventually, the amendment was carried. A proposal from Messrs. Muraglia and Company to erect a crematory on the principle advocated by Professor Gorini, of Lodi, was another subject considered by the Corporation, who resolved, on the motion of Mr. Mehta, that they were unable to move in the matter, but that they would be happy to see a crematory erected by the company at their own expense, for the purpose of subjecting it to the examination of scientific men.

A REFERENCE made to the High Court by Mr. Hart, the First Judge of the Small Causes Court, in the case of Mr. James Scott against Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., was argued yesterday before the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Latham. The plaintiff is an engineer in Bombay, and the defendants are agents for the Clan line of steamers. The plaintiff was the holder of two bills of lading for three sixteen-ton and three fifteen-ton boilers and smaller packages of lighter machinery. They were both in the same form, granted on prepayment of the freight at Liverpool, in excess of the freight paid for ordinary cargo by the same steamers that carried the boilers. In the Small Cause Court suit, the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendants the sums of Rs. 480 and Rs. 450 paid by him to the Port Trust for cranage charges at the Prince's Dock, on the ground that they were charges properly payable not by him, but by the steamers before they could give him complete delivery of his boilers under the terms of the bills of lading. The whole question between the parties resolved itself into one of construction of one of the conditions of the bills of lading, by which the delivery was to be complete and free. The defendants chose to go into dock for their own convenience, and were unable to show any term in their contract with the plaintiff which provided that the expenses which they incurred for landing and cranage charges should be borne by him. Mr. Hart therefore gave a verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. 930 and costs. At the request of the defendants' attorney, a case was stated for the opinion of the High Court on the question whether, on a true construction of the terms of the bills of lading, the delivery of the boilers, under the circumstances of the case, was a complete delivery to the plaintiff? The High Court confirmed Mr. Hart's decision. It was remarked that the ship, having elected to discharge in dock, it was its duty to land the goods on the wharf, and that it must pay every charge that had to be incurred before this was done. The defendants were to pay the costs of the reference also.

SIR EVELYN BARING is expected to arrive here on Tuesday, and will be the guest of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott for the day. At noon a deputation from the managing committee of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association will wait upon the retiring Finance Minister to present him with an address, which is published in another column.

OUR Simla correspondent writes that on Monday last, the 20th instant, there was a great gathering of clouds over the hills, and everything gave promise of the return of the rains. At 5 o'clock a thunderstorm burst. An officer was standing close to a telegraph post when the latter was struck by the lightning; he escaped by a miracle. Another flash destroyed the battery at the telegraph office and created great alarm, but fortunately no one was uninjured. Some rain fell, but only for half an hour, and then the sky cleared, and the weather became very cold and bracing. The ladies put on their furs and warm wraps in the evening.

BENGAL, remarks the *Statesman*, may be congratulated upon the opinion expressed by the Lieutenant-Governor the other day at Santipore, that no legislation will secure the objects of the new Rent Bill "without a proper survey of every estate in the country, and the preparation of an official record of the rights of every interest in the soil"—measures which have been carried out in every other province in India, but have never been attempted in Bengal. It is the want of such a record that gives occasion to the endless disputes and litigation of the Lower Provinces. As Mr. Thompson says, the work is of great magnitude, and probably will not be accomplished under 25 years, but there can be no permanent peace between landlords and tenants without it.

ACCORDING to a telegram to a Calcutta paper, a second flood was threatened at Silchar. Rain had been falling copiously for several days, and the river was rising rapidly. The average rainfall was three inches in 24 hours.

WE quote the following from a Calcutta paper :—"We trust that the Post Office authorities will inquire into a ridiculous order said to have been made by one of the [illegible] throughout the native clerical establishment of the [illegible] We think this so perfectly and supremely absurd that we confess to a half disbelief that such an order could have been issued. If it be true that such is the case, it ought to be rescinded, and the person responsible should be handsomely 'wigged.' It is too aggravating, too annoying to have the native Press complaining about a matter so very silly as this order—if there be such an order—must be."

THE Victorian commissioners of the Calcutta Exhibition have received 171 applications for space, representing 2,200 exhibits. It is stated that the wine exhibits will probably exceed in number those sent to Bordeaux.

THE foreign trade of the North-West and Oudh for the year ending last March, in other words, the trade with Thibet and Nepal, is valued at about ninety lakhs, that is to say, it is about one-fifth of the value of the trade of Agra, and one-tenth of the value of the trade of Cawnpore. The Thibet trade only amounts to some seven per cent. of the whole, and does not seem susceptible of much increase, and the traffic with Nepal is kept at its lowest by the isolating policy of the Nepalese. They do not so much object to selling their own goods in the Indian market, but they have strong objections against British commodities finding their way into Nepal, and hamper their introduction with innumerable restrictions. Hence it comes to pass that a great excess of the imports into India over exports is always a feature of the annual reports on this trade.

MR. CAMERON, the special correspondent of the *Standard*, arrived in Haiphong from Hongkong on the 22nd ult.

THE Shanghai papers which arrived here yesterday state that during a typhoon at Shaki, near Macao, on the 12th ult., three hundred Chinese were drowned by the capsizing of boats in which they were passengers.

A SHANGHAI paper says the French Government has authorised the Government of Japan to send a certain number of Japanese officers to Tongking in order to follow the French expedition in that country. No political significance is to be attached to this step, which is intended solely to give some young military students an opportunity of seeing something of actual warfare.

TWO sisters of the late Lieutenant Waghorn, the pioneer of the overland or Suez route to India and Australia, are living in Melbourne. They are both over 80 years of age, and in a state of poverty and distress. "Friends," says the *Melbourne Argus*, "have appealed for assistance on their behalf to the Government, and their case has been considered by the Cabinet. The two ladies have no more claim on the Victorian Government than on the Imperial Government and on the other Australian colonies, but our Cabinet has decided to give them £1 per week each, subject of course to the approval of Parliament."

A COTTON exposition on a large scale is being organised in the Southern States of America—an example which might very well be followed in India. The committee's prize-list exceeds 5,000 dollars, and it is anticipated that this amount will be largely added to in premiums offered by local dealers. The highest prize offered is 1,000 dollars for the best bale, long staple (first); and the lowest, 50 dollars, for the best twenty stalks of cotton of the second quality.

A REPORT which has just been issued from the Bureau of Statistics in Washington, shows that the tide of emigration to America last year had considerably diminished as compared with 1882. As in previous years, Germany, with 191,648 emigrants contributed the largest number, though it is much less than in 1882, when 249,161 Germans found their way across the Atlantic. English and Welsh emigrants numbered 3,845 fewer last year than in the previous year, the numbers being 79,852 and 83,697 respectively. Ireland increased the American population last year to the extent of 63,720, while in 1882 the number of Irish emigrants was 76,252. The only country from which emigration has increased is Scotland, the number last year being 19,612 against 18,763. The number of Austrians who sought homes in America dwindled from 20,000 in 1882 to 10,000 in 1883. Italy's quota did not vary to any appreciable extent. The process of depopulation of the twin Kingdoms of Norway and Sweden by wholesale emigration seems to have received a decided check, the number of emigrants having been reduced by 40,000. Similarly with regard to Canada. Whereas 104,633 of our Canadian kith and kin crossed the border in 1882, only 73,849 settled in the States last year. The total number of emigrants, including those of nondescript nationalities (73,849), was 592,324 last year and 770,422 in 1882.

MR. IRVING BISHOP, the thought-reader, has announced that he is "about to depart on a tour to the far East. If it be within human means to grasp and solve many of the dread mysteries of the Orient, I hope, under the shadows of Isis, of Vishnu, and Brahmah to achieve further success." According to *Truth*, "this means that the astute rogue, having made all that he can out of the credulity of Englishmen, and not being regarded as a prophet in his own country, hopes to be able to humbug Europeans residing in India, by means of tricks which have become flat, stale, and unprofitable elsewhere." "An Old Journalist" writes to the *New York Tribune* that "Mr. Irving Bishop's father was once one of the millionaires of that city. His mother was a relative of Washington Irving, and her son was named after the great author. About fifteen or sixteen years ago Mrs. Bishop became interested in spiritualism; domestic trouble followed, and a separation and divorce ensued, shortly after which Mr. Bishop died, leaving his divorced wife and son, then about ten or twelve, in destitute circumstances. Henry J. Raymond and others interested themselves in Mrs. Bishop's behalf, but could not effect a reconciliation of husband and wife. Mrs. Bishop also became a Socialist, and continued a spiritualist. In his efforts to cure his mother of this last infatuation, young Bishop undertook his expositions of various tricks of mediums, which he does in public as readily as the Davenport Brothers or Mr. and Mrs. Herrmann do in the dark. My impression is that his mother now keeps a boarding-house in this city. She was once active in many charities."

Apropos of our remarks the other day on the disabilities under which Christian missionaries in the Holkar's territory complain that they have to labour, we quote the following decision of an American court on a question of "religious toleration" :—

A city ordinance of San José, Santa Clara county, California, makes it unlawful for any person within the limits of the cemetery "to explode fire-crackers, bombs, or anything of an explosive character; to burn paper, light tapers, or to kindle fires." Ignorant of the law or disregarding it, Ah Chung and a number of other Celestials recently burned tapers and pieces of paper, as a part of their peculiar ceremonies, over the graves of their compatriots. Ah Chung was tried and convicted in a police-court, but appealed, setting up the defence that the State Constitution guarantees "the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference." But Judge Belden, relying upon the next sentence of the Constitution, which declares that religious liberty "should not be construed to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State," has affirmed the judgment of the lower court.

IN a review of Colonel Malleson's "Life of Lord Clive," the *Spectator* has the following remarks on the Hunterian system of spelling the names of Indian places and towns :—

We must also protest against Colonel Malleson's mode of spelling Indian proper names. The "fad" which gives us "Kanchipuran" for "Conjeveran" is worse than that which offers us "Korinth" for "Corinth," and it is needless to say that the value of this work for students is sensibly and materially diminished by the fact that no atlas has been published in English, or, so far as we know, in any language, which can be used with it. It provokes a smile, too, to find that the Nemesis of phonetic spelling exacts inconsistency as a penalty from the votaries of that "fad" in India as well as in Hellas. "Plassey," which ought, if Colonel Malleson is right, to be spelt "Palasi," was fixed down given by the English to the victory, and must be respected. Quite so; but then, by all that is wonderful, why offer us "Lakhnao" for "Lucknow"? Inconsistency may not be the sin of sins which impetuous Schiller said it was, but fatuous and gratuitous inconsistency should be avoided by a historian; and though Colonel Malleson may ignore the fact, it is none the less certain that in the next historical work which is written on India, the geographical names will either appear in their old forms, or in phonetic forms which, whatever else they may be, will not be the same as his own.

Punch has been indulging in a little funning at the expense of Herat. Referring to a special telegram, announcing that "the state of affairs at Herat may be said to be normal," an evening paper asks, "but what is the normal condition of Herat?" to which our facetious contemporary thus responds—

You ask, "What's Herat's normal state?"
And *Punch* replies, in mood emphatic,
"Lo! it must strike the dullest pate
That Herat's normal state's (H) erratic.
Pray note these lines, and understand 'em—
That's all. *Quod (H) erat demonstrandum.*"

THE *Lancet* warns people that it would be well, especially just now, if "filter and boil" could be adopted as a house-wife's maxim in regard to the water used for domestic purposes in all great cities, and especially London.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* has no faith in any probability of a resumption of negotiations at an early date between the British Government and M. de Lesseps on the new Canal question; but remarks: —"Somewhat confidence in the value of the imported Government stores amounted, last year, [illegible] the negotiations will speedily be resumed between M. de Lesseps and the English Government. Mr. Norwood, it seems, has even gone so far as to bet his umbrella that within this time six months an agreement will be made with M. de Lesseps. It is to be hoped for Mr. Norwood's sake that the weather will be fine next February. Mr. Gladstone's repudiation of any intention to resume negotiations with M. Lesseps was most emphatic. Their early resumption, said the Prime Minister on July 26, 'is not within the limits of probability.' If Mr. Norwood sticks to his bet, he might do well to have an umbrella in reserve."

IN consequence of the request made by Mr. Gladstone, at his recent interview with the Irish landowners, a memorial has been sent in to him stating that, in consequence of the large reductions of rent, many of the proprietors are unable to meet the burdens on their estates. They suggest that loans should be advanced by the State to the landowners at a low rate of interest, in the same way as advances are now made to tenants. The memorial has been signed by a great number of Irish proprietors.

MILITARY NEWS.

WE hear that one result of the recent visit of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief to Seroor has been to settle the question of the movements of the Poona Horse as follows :—Only one troop is to remain at Seroor, and the remainder of the regiment is to go to Poona to take the place of the 2nd Lancers, now under orders for Deesa. This move of the Poona Horse being decided on, there remains the delicate question of compensation to the regiment for houses, &c., a question which we hope Government will deal with in a liberal spirit. In due course the Poona Horse will go its turn of Deesa and Neemuch and so on to Sind; and thus nothing local will remain about it but its name. Major Hogg, the new Commandant of the Poona Horse, is admirably qualified to deal with the many questions that must arise on the transfer of the corps from Seroor.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. ETESON, who went home at the beginning of the year on the expiration of his tenure of the appointment of 1st Assistant Adjutant-General, has taken up the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General at home, in the room of Colonel W. H. Knight, and is posted, it is presumed, to the South-Eastern district under General Newdigate, his co-assistant being Colonel Buchanan, who commanded the 9th in this country.

THE *Lahore Church Gazette* advocates, as an aid to devotion, the introduction into parade services in India of that species of music which Messrs. Sankey and Moody have done much to popularise in England. "Even under the most favourable circumstances," it remarks, "the ordinary parade service is not such as is likely to be attractive to the class to which the British soldier belongs. Perhaps, the introduction of a few of Moody and Sankey's hymns would call forth the voice of praise, and rouse a 'Church Parade' from its ordinary state of indifference and lethargy. At all events, we should like to see it tried, even at the risk of offending the more refined musical tastes of those who occupy the front seats. An officer who has lately visited Dr. Thoburn's Chapel in Calcutta says that the marked devotion and enthusiasm of that congregation is a striking contrast to the cold, dead, and uninspiriting character of a parade service in the churches of Mean Meer, Umballa, or Peshawar; and he assures us that it is a known fact that, at Calcutta, Lucknow, and other places where there are Methodist chapels, the devout and pious soldier is drawn to them, because of the intense earnestness of their singing."

COURTS-MARTIAL.

PRIVATE SAMUEL PENNINGTON, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancashire Regiment, was charged before a district court-martial, with striking with a stick on the head his superior officer in the executio of his office on the 10th instant. The Court foun the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for 168 days. Brigadier-General R. Mallaby, Commanding Bombay District, confirmed the sentence.

STORE SERGEANT EDWIN ROSS, of the Bombay Ordnance Department, was charged before a district court-martial with sleeping on the 4th instant when on duty. The Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be reduced to the rank of Corporal. The Court recommended the prisoner to mercy on the ground that his duty, unlike that of an ordinary sentinel, extending as it did over a considerable length of time, rendered his offence less serious. Brigadier-General R. Mallaby, Commanding Bombay District, made the following order on the proceedings :—As this is the second case of neglect of duty within three months, I regret I cannot give effect to the recommendation of the Court.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 23.—The pressure has decreased everywhere, the change generally over Northern India exceeding one-tenth and in many places one-eighth of an inch. The change having been so general, the distribution is not much changed. The winds also are about the same, but the south-easterly winds along the Gangetic plain are hardly so decided, and in fact at Delhi a north-westerly breeze has re-appeared. Rain is still very scarce in North-Western India, but Sealkote and Roorkee are the only stations on the plains of the Punjab, N. W. Provinces, Rajputana, Guzerat, and Sind at which any rain has been experienced. Rain to-day :—Malegaon, 4 inches; Vizagapatam, 2 inches; Seoni, Bombay, Mangalore, 1 inch; Nagpur, Neemuch, Mercara, Colombo, Diamond Island, ½ inch. Previously :—Nowgong, 2½; Naini Tal, Morar, Guti, 1 inch; Aligarh, Chittagong, Rutnagherry, ½ inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Aug.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd ..	56 64	61 98	59 43	65 99
23 Thursday	1 01			
24 Friday	.....	0 10	0 09	0 05
Total....	57 65	62 08	59 52	66 04
Corresponding date last year.....	57 23	67 82	65 28	66 05

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 8 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

ADDRESS TO SIR EVELYN BARING.

THE following is a copy of an address to Sir Evelyn Baring from the Bombay Branch of the East India Association :—

To Major the Hon'ble Sir EVELYN BARING, R.A., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

SIR,—We, the Members of the Committee of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association, desire, on the eve of your departure from India, to express our sincere regret that the call for your services in Egypt should have rendered it necessary to bring to a premature close your career as Financial Member of the Government of India. Varied, and, as we trust, of permanent value to the interests of this country, as your labours have been, and prominent as has been the part you have taken as a member of the Supreme Government in lending hearty co-operation to the practical carrying out of the many wise and beneficent measures inaugurated by the Viceroy and Governor-General for the material, intellectual, and political welfare of the Natives of India, they cannot be allowed, we think, to be passed over at this opportunity with our specifying here at some length their leading features and placing on record the high value we attach to them.

2. We gratefully acknowledge the action of the Government of India in carrying out the principle of entrusting Natives of India with a constantly increasing share in the administration of the country, both in its superior and subordinate departments, a principal which is in accord with the reasonable aspirations of the people, and which, we believe, offers one of the most important means of remedying that "extreme poverty of the mass of the people," so courageously acknowledged and pointed out in your Debate Speech of March, 1882.

3. In the same spirit, we feel great pleasure in being able to testify to the value of the assistance you have rendered in the noble work of securing to the people the right of local self-government, a measure which needs only to be loyally persevered in on the broad and generous principles laid down in the famous resolution of the present Government of India, to render it the vehicle of immense good to the people, by the gradual development of their public spirit and the steady growth of their political education.

4. By annually providing a fund to meet the cost of relief when famine overtakes any part of the land, and at the same time gradually applying a part or whole of surplus funds to the extinction of old loans, or to such other objects, as the Commissioners appointed for the purpose may advise, a statesmanlike policy has been adopted which, if it is to be earnestly hoped, will be rigidly adhered to. We trust that year by year Rs. 1,50,00,000 will continue to be so appropriated.

5. Another important service you have rendered to India is the part you have taken in the adoption of and perseverance in the policy of developing its material resources through the agency of private enterprise and by aid of indigenous capital. Her Majesty's Government while reviewing your Financial Statement of 1881-2, have fully endorsed this sound economic policy. In his despatch, the then Secretary of State for India observed :—"I have to express my cordial approval of the views enunciated by Major Baring in his Financial Statement in regarding the encouragement of private enterprise in India. Any measures in this direction will be welcomed by Her Majesty's Government." It is to be hoped that in the construction of new railways and irrigation works, and in other projects, having for their object the development of the material resources of this country, greater and greater encouragement will be uniformly given to the investment of native capital than has been the practice hitherto.

6. Closely connected with this subject is that of the purchase of stores by Government from local manufactures, with the view of fostering, by all legitimate means, new industries in India. The efforts of Government in this direction seem to have already been attended with fair results: for the reduction thus brought about in the value of the imported Government stores amounted, last year, [illegible] The great capacity of India as a manufacturing country is unquestionable, and the capital and acquired skill necessary for the free development of that capacity, will, doubtlessly be steadily forthcoming, if, according to the hope expressed by you, and in which we join, Government and our administrations, by paying unceasing attention to the subject, continue to give their unflinching co-operation and assistance.

7. On the subject of the opium revenue, you have ably contended for the only wise course that is practically open to a Finance Minister in the present financial condition of India. The first duty of The Imperial Government is the welfare of the people committed to its charge—the millions of India—and there is hardly any other question affecting the welfare of India in which your abilities as a statesman and financier have been more conspicuously displayed than in your exposition of the subject of the opium revenue.

8. We turn with pleasure to the fiscal measure which marked the new departure in the financial policy of the Imperial Government last year. We refer to the reduction made in the Salt Duty whereby a substantial relief has been afforded to the poorest classes of people in this country. We tender you our warm acknowledgments for the part you took in the matter, and the generous sympathy you evinced in your Budget Debate Speech with the impoverished masses. Few officials will have the courage to ask the public :—"to think what Rs. 27 per annum is to support a person," and "whether a few annas is nothing to such poor people?" It is to be hoped that Government will not stop at the present modicum of relief in this matter but will employ any surplus that increased economy in the overgrown establishments, civil and military, may hereafter make available to render in time this absolute necessary of life easily procurable not only for all the wants of the poor but for all agricultural and other necessary purposes also. In your own words, "it is exceedingly desirable to reduce the price of a necessary of life which is used by the poorest classes."

9. Whilst regretting that the License Tax still remains in force, with all its attendant evils and unfairness of incidence, which Government themselves acknowledge, it is satisfactory to observe that Government recognise that in its present form it cannot be incorporated in any permanent fiscal system. Your views as to the baneful effect of frequent changes in the *personnel* of the Indian Government in regard to the treatment of direct taxation, as in all other important matters, have our hearty concurrence. No doubt, "fixity of policy" as you say, "has been conspicuous by its absence." A better illustration of this great evil cannot be given than your own present sudden removal from the sphere of work here, especially when that work, which is already beginning to produce favourable results, might, under your further guidance and counsel, have been fairly expected to have advanced another stage.

10. Though the experiment of the issue of Stock Notes, which has been introduced with the object of encouraging thrift and affording a safe investment to the poorer classes of people, thereby diminishing in a way the remittances to England and directly interesting investors in the stability of Government, has had but a short trial, fair hopes may be entertained of ultimate success by carrying out such modifications from time to time as experience may suggest, and by giving the scheme a wider scope, so that the industrial and other classes of the Presidency Towns may also be able to avail themselves of its benefits.

11. Conscious of the pressing necessities of the ryots, you have received with favour plans for agricultural loans, and rendered praiseworthy assistance to Sir W. Wedderburn's scheme for an Agricultural Bank in the Deccan. While fully admitting the initiatory difficulties attendant on such an experiment in the present economical condition of the ryot, we think it is time that some practical steps were taken as a beginning to meet the sore wants of the distressed agricultural classes in this direction.

12. It is no small service done to the important and promising Wheat Trade of India that you have been instrumental in bringing about a reduction in the grain-rates on the Rajputna Railway, and sending samples of Indian wheat to experts in England and thereby obtaining for the wheat of India a high place in the English market. It would be superfluous to expatiate here upon the benefits India would derive from a complete development of this important trade.

13. We fully appreciate your share in the manly but temperate protest made by the Government of India in the matter of the expenses of the Indian Contingent despatched to Egypt,—a protest that has been so far successful as to have resulted in obtaining from the British Exchequer a contribution of £500,000.

14. It would indeed be tedious to dwell at length on the policy and measures adopted in respect of jail-manufactures, food, and cattle reserves, and of restrictions on periodical enhancement of land revenue, and on the improvements effected in the system of presenting Indian accounts to the public, all of which have met general approval.

15. We have, we fear, already trespassed somewhat unduly on your time with this lengthy address, but the earnest desire we have felt to give expression to our appreciation of the singular ability with which you have administered the finances of this vast empire must be our only apology. In the fulfilment of the duties of your high office your object has been to promote single-mindedly the good of India, and to give full effect to the intentions of the illustrious Viceroy to whose hands our benign Sovereign has committed the welfare of the people of this continent.

16. In bidding you farewell, Sir, it is our fervent prayer that you may be long spared to serve your country with honour and credit, and especially to take an abiding interest in the welfare of India by giving it in some form or another the benefit of your varied financial experience and intimate knowledge of its economic wants, and last, though not least, according to its people your liberal and enlightened sympathy.

VISHWANATH N. MANDLIK, Chairman.

Bombay, 17th August, 1883.

STAFF CORPS APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was glad to see in your esteemed paper, some time ago, that you referred to the claims of officers of the Staff Corps for the post of Military Secretary to Government, should it fall vacant next year. And when so many officers of the British Army and the Royal Artillery are on the Army Staff, there is more reason why it should be so, when the Staff Corps officers, who were led to suppose they would form a *corps d'élite*, and that all Staff posts would fall to their lot, find themselves beaten in the race by the "lucky locals." Before long the post of Quartermaster-General or the Bombay Army will have to be filled up; and is this, too, to fall to the Royal Artillery, which, if I mistake not, has some very nice appointments in its own branch? The question is a most important one for the interests of the Bombay Staff Corps, for as the post of Adjutant-General, during some years to come, will very probably be held by a British officer, the local Army will be unrepresented at the centre of authority, if the Quartermaster-Generalship be given to a Royal Artillery-man. And, surely, are the services rendered in Afghanistan by Staff Corps officers in various capacities to be forgotten? There are two commandants of regiments, if not more, who did good work in that arid climate, and cannot they be rewarded with some of the higher administrative posts, which too frequently are given not to deserving men who in hard campaigns have slaved and worked, but to others who with bright social qualities have with dramatic art managed to remain always at Headquarters? I trust the matter will receive attention in your valued columns.

NEMO.

CHOLERA NEAR THE MARINE-LINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is not a single house in the 1st Marine-lane in which cholera has not made its appearance, and has not carried off some lives. In one house there were three cases of a virulent type, all of which proved fatal. Public opinion unanimously attributes the cause of this pestilence to the existence of the dust-bins and the public latrine. Your correspondent "X." and several other gentlemen of this locality have, it is believed, drawn the attention of the Municipal authorities to these nuisances, but it is much to be regretted that nothing has yet been done towards their removal from this locality, where they are not at all needed.

The contagion has become so virulent that great fears are entertained of its spread in the European quarters and in the Military Lines, which are quite close to this locality. In the Military Lines, it is believed, it has already made its appearance, and two native soldiers have fallen victims to it. The European quarters will not be safe unless the authorities, without loss of time, take stringent preventive measures, as has been done in the Military Lines, and cause at once the removal of the nuisances—the dust-bins and the public latrine—which are chiefly the cause of this visitation.

MARINE-LINES.

A REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Medical men who may have read the letter on the above subject by Mr. Shumsudin J. Suleman, L.M., Civil Medical Officer, Baroda State, appearing in your issue of the 15th instant, will, no doubt, have been amused concerning the "efficacy of pills consisting of equal parts of the root bark *Calaptropis giantia* (called *ankda* in Guzerati), and black pepper and a little ginger juice, as a remedy in the same time gradually" Perhaps it may not be out of place to remind this gentleman that if he has anything novel to advance in respect to a medical subject, especially one concerning the treatment of disease, he should address the profession through the medium of the medical press, the columns of which are always open for matters worth insertion. The profession alone can be the judges; and when a matter, after being fully discussed and criticised, is endorsed, it will have its reflex in due course, and suffering humanity will benefit.

Concerning the medicinal treatment of cholera, the medical press, which is now teeming with leaders, original articles, letters, &c., on its prevention, is entirely silent; and why? Simply because there is nothing worth writing about. We know very little about the nature of the disease: consequently our knowledge of its treatment is still more limited. Cases recover, and will recover, *without any medicine* quite as often as with any medicine; and so they die, and will die, with medicine as without it. That is to say, out of, say, 100 cases, if 50 were given no medicine (drug), and 50 any medicine you please, the mortality in the former, taking all other circumstances to be the same, would not be more than in the latter.

The principal points in the treatment, however, are (1) to make sure that the patients are not getting fresh quantities of the cholera poison, for instance, through the medium of water, milk, and other foods; and (2) feeding, keeping up the vital powers. It is a well-known fact that in the stage of what is known as collapse, the system does not take anything introduced into the stomach. Fluids generally are ejected, and solids (such as pills) would remain in the stomach, or pass into the small [illegible] whose virtues were lauded on infinitesimal doses of pills were all found intact! During the stage of collapse nothing is of any avail; but the physician cannot do better than follow Nature's indications to quench the intense thirst with plenty of iced drinks (it would be a good thing for these to contain small (medicinal) quantities of carbolic acid or sulphate of iron or sulphuric acid, with the object of acting as a disinfectant for the dejecta), and to keep up the warmth of the body by appropriate means well known to medical men. That careful feeding is the chief point there can be no doubt. Milk, strong broths, and soups should be introduced, small quantities at a time, and frequently. A former member of the Indian Medical Service, Dr. Lownds, draws attention to the importance and utility of "raw soup." The present writer would commend his paper (which will be found in the *Lancet*, 1883, July 21, p. 123) to the notice of your correspondent and others interested in the subject. Of course, there are other points in the treatment, reference to which here would be out of place.

August 16. J. C. L.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When cholera broke out at Baroda about two years ago, I was there and was favoured with some of Dr. Shumsudin's cholera pills, and I well remember to have given these pills to about twenty persons attacked with cholera in my neighbourhood, and am glad to say that about three cases only proved fatal.—Yours, &c.,

RASTAMJI PESTANJI.

Camp Ahmedabad, Aug. 22.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA AT BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter of "H. M.," published in your issue of to-day, I have to say that one of the measures of precaution against cholera mentioned in my letter of the 19th instant, as noticeable by daily passengers by railway, is the burning of sulphur in different parts of the affected localities. One such fire was kept up for over a week on the Nowpada-road as it leaves the Hill-road at the entrance to the town; and as it was scarcely twenty feet off the Hill-road, it could be noticed by passengers to and from the railway station. A similar fire was also kept up along the Hill-road, near across where a Parsee Agiary is being erected. As regards other measures, if "H. M." applies to the chairman of the Municipality, I have no doubt he will obtain the desired information.

It is possible that there may be cause for complaint about petty nuisances in one's neighbourhood, of the nature brought to my notice to-day by a Parsee gentleman. It such should exist elsewhere, I would suggest that the same may be brought to the notice of the chairman of the Municipality, with a view of their speedy removal.—Yours, &c.,

J. F. GONSALVES, L.M.,
Asst.-Surgn.

Bandora, August 22.

A NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the dust-bins of Bombay seem to be disturbing the olfactory organs of the community,

with her a steam-launch, purchased by a firm here for river use. The Saltee went into Hoihow to buy cattle for this place, and the Captain appears to have had some difficulty in the matter through the opposition of the Chinese magistrate there. As soon as it was known that the Captain of the Saltee was open to buy, the official Chao, published a proclamation to the effect that any one who should sell any of his cattle for exportation, or who should engage in transporting or shipping such animals, would be arrested, and any official allowing any animals to pass for the purpose of export would be severely punished. The reason assigned in the proclamation for the prohibition was that all the cattle in the neighbourhood were required to work in the fields, but this was doubtless only a blind, the real reason being that the wily official believed that the beef was required for the use of the French squadron. An application was made to the British Consul to use his influence to avoid further delay to the steamer, and after some remonstrances on the subject had been addressed by him to the obstructionist official, the proclamation was withdrawn and the Saltee, after more than a day's unnecessary detention, eventually succeeded in obtaining and shipping 61 head of cattle, which were landed here on her arrival.

Rapid progress is now being made on the new roads in the Concession, and, in addition to the two main thoroughfares, which I have spoken of as commenced a week or so since, others are being improved and extended. Several hundred coolies, men, women, and girls from the neighbouring villages, are now occupied on these works. The earthworks on the opposite side of the river, which had been deserted after the raid on the Concession of the 4th inst., are also now being worked upon, and a block-house or guard-room is in course of erection within the defences for the accommodation of the picquet to be posted there. The police force, which until recently comprised only a European Commissioner and 14 Annamite constables, has been considerably strengthened and now numbers some 40 men all told. The s. s. Ruru Maru, which arrived from Hanoi last evening, brings intelligence of a cruise made by two small gunboats, the Eclaire and Carabine, up the river towards Sontai for the purpose of reconnoitring along the course of the river. After ascending some distance without opposition they were fired upon from a strong position held by the "Black Flags" on the banks. One man had his arm shot away, and another was otherwise severely wounded. Not having a force to land, the gunboats, after returning the fire for some time, returned to Hanoi. The heat at Hanoi and Namdinh is at present very severe, and many of the men are laid down with sunstroke, and it seems improbable that any active operation on a large scale can be safely undertaken until the weather changes. But a decision on this matter will most likely be come to at the conclave of the chiefs to be held in a few days at Hanoi.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE CASE OF MR. WALLACE.

In the House of Commons, on the 27th ultimo, Mr. O'Donnell asked the Under-Secretary for India why Mr. Wallace, District Judge of Cuddapah, Madras, had been suspended.

Mr. Cross: The case of Mr. Wallace is at present under the consideration of the Government of India, whose views upon it have not yet been laid before the Secretary of State. I am, therefore, unable at present to make any statement on the subject.

On the 30th ultimo, Mr. O'Donnell asked the Under-Secretary for India whether Mr. Wallace, District Judge of Cuddapah, Madras, had been suspended for charging the senior member of Council with taking presents from natives; whether, Mr. Wallace having declined to withdraw his charges, his case had been referred for orders to the Secretary of State; and whether he would be allowed an impartial inquiry, to be conducted by persons not under the orders of the Madras Government.

Mr. Cross: It is not the case that Mr. Wallace has been suspended for charging the senior or any other member of Council with taking presents from natives. On Friday I informed the hon. member that the matter was under the consideration of the Government of India, who have not yet reported it for the Secretary of State's orders. This case will be dealt with in the same manner as that of any other member of the covenanted Civil Service in a similar position.

THE MYSORE GOLD-MINING TRANSACTIONS.

Mr. O'Donnell asked the Under-Secretary for India whether he would inquire whether the officials affected by the inquiry into their connection with the Mysore gold-mining transactions were opposing the presentation of the Government report on the subject during the present session of Parliament.

Mr. Cross: The question of the hon. member for Dungarvan will be sent to the Viceroy by today's mail.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

JULY 30.—Mr. O'Shea asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the only official information furnished to candidates for the Indian Medical Service regarding their pay and allowances when in India was contained in a memorandum supplied by the India Office; whether paragraph 18 of that memorandum stated that the pay of a surgeon in charge of a regiment, who had passed the "lower standard" language test, was, if under five years' service, Rs. 450 and, if over five years' service, Rs. 600 a month; whether it was a fact that, although with five exceptions the surgeons in Bengal were qualified, not one of them having less than five years' service was now in receipt of the rate of pay laid down in the above-mentioned paragraph 18; whether on the 1st of January last only four of the eight-four surgeons appointed to Bengal within the previous six years were in receipt of the rates therein specified; and whether any mention of "officiating pay," which was substituted for the rates promised under the conditions of paragraph 18, occurred in the official memorandum inviting candidates to compete.

Mr. Cross: I think my hon. and gallant friend's service who have passed the language test the substantive charge of a regiment, which alone commands the pay of 600 rupees per month. The first and governing qualification for the receipt of 600 rupees a month is that the "five years' service language test man" shall be in a substantive command of a regiment. Till then he is only strictly entitled to unemployed pay. The Bengal Army List shows that on the 1st of January, 1883, of the eighty-four surgeons appointed during the six previous years, twenty-one were holding substantive or acting civil appointments at varying rates of staff pay, and eight had not passed the language test. Of the remaining fifty-five only four were in substantive charge of regiments, and therefore entitled to the full rate of salary prescribed in paragraph 18, but twenty-four were officiating for the actual holders of the appointments, and were drawing acting allowances which, though less than the full rate of salary, is more than the unemployed pay. The twenty-seven remaining officers held no charge either substantive or acting, and were drawing only unemployed pay as notified in the memorandum. This memorandum is the only official information furnished to candidates for the Indian Medical Service. It mentioned only the salaries of the substantive appointments, tenable by medical officers, and does not refer to the rates of officiating pay, which are not substituted for the rates laid down in the memorandum, but are supplementary to them, being payments to officers who do not come under the conditions of the memorandum. I have several times explained the causes of there being a temporary excess of medical officers who do not hold the substantive appointments which command the higher rates of pay.

INDIAN COOLIES IN REUNION.

Mr. Pease asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether Her Majesty's Government possessed any means for rescuing the Indian coolies now in Reunion from the oppression and ill-treatment to which they were subjected, and whether any British Consul was now in that Island.

Mr. Cross: The convention of June 1, 1861, with the French Government, under which emigration from India to Reunion was conducted, is still in force as regards Indian coolies in that colony who have not renounced their right to a return passage to India. And the English Government has the same means now which it has always had of interfering for the protection of the coolies if ill-treated. There is at the present time an acting Consul at Reunion.

THE CALCUTTA SCARE.

Mr. Stanhope asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Government had received any confirmation of the reports of horrible outrages upon English ladies in Calcutta and Howrah.

Mr. Cross: No, sir, the Government of India have not given us any information on the subject. If the hon. gentleman will give me any authentic statement on which I can make an inquiry, I will take care that the inquiry shall be made.

BURMESE EMBASSY TO PARIS.

Mr. Onslow asked the Under-Secretary for India whether it was true that a mission said to be sent by the King of Burmah had arrived in Paris, and whether, if so, he could state to the House the object of the mission.

Mr. Cross: No information has been received at the India Office as to the arrival of the Burmese Embassy at Paris. The object of the mission is stated by the Burmese authorities to be purely scientific and industrial.

THE "SPOLIATION OF INDIA."

In reply to Mr. P. Edwards,

Mr. Cross said: My attention has been called to the very extraordinary article in the *Nineteenth Century* entitled "The Spoliation of India." I think it would be well that parts of the very voluminous returns of Indian salaries and pensions presented in 1881 should be printed for the information of the House. If the nominal lists are omitted, I believe it would not cover more than sixteen or twenty pages of print. With respect to the pensions, I may say that in a speech in this House on the 8th of May last I said that they were about £24,000,000 sterling in England and about 119 lakhs of rupees in India, the total cost to India to provide this payment being some 60,000,000 rupees. This includes the pensions of natives. I may say that it is quite impossible within the limits of an answer to a question to state the arrangements which have been made with the native States respecting salt and other duties; but I will lay upon the table of the House the letter of the Government of India of the 26th September, 1878, reporting for approval the nature and consequences of those arrangements, by which it is shown the native States receive an amount equal to the whole of the increased tax on the salt consumption of their populations. The Indian Office does not possess the correspondence asked for, which, with few exceptions, is in the verandah.

THE BRITISH COMMISSION AT SIMLA.

JULY 31.—In reply to Sir W. Lawson, Mr. Cross said some of the recommendations of the British Commission which sat at Simla upwards of two years ago to consider the military expenditure of India had been carried out. The recommendations would lead to a reduction of expenditure, but he intended to make a fuller statement on the subject in introducing the Indian Budget.

The Attorney-General informed Sir R. Cross that he saw no reason why the Court of Criminal Appeal Bill should not be proceeded with this session. Sir R. Cross thereupon gave notice that on the consideration of the bill as amended he should move its rejection.

The Marquis of Hartington stated, in answer to Lord E. Cecil, that a telegram from the general commanding the British troops in Egypt, reported that the general health of the troops was very good, that the type of cholera was less virulent, and the cases under treatment at Cairo were more hopeful.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."

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THE BOMBAY CIVIL FUND.

THE following despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 3, Financial (Funds), dated 12th July, 1883, with enclosure, is published for the information of the Members of the Bombay Civil Fund with reference to the resolution passed by them at a general meeting held on 3rd October, 1881:—"With reference to paragraph 13 of Financial (Funds) despatch dated 8th June, 1882, in which it was stated that arrangements would be made to permit unmarried members of the Bombay Civil Fund to compound their subscriptions for life, I forward a copy of a table prepared in this office, by which the amounts payable at various ages may be calculated. The option of commutation must, as in the case of married members, be exercised in future at a period of resigning the service, but, in the case of members who have already retired from the service, commutation will be allowed, provided payment of the necessary amounts, in lieu of subscription, be made before the 1st of May, 1884:—

ENCLOSURE.

Single Lives. Age.	Indian Civilians. 8 per cent.	Age.	Payable yearly. 8 per cent.
20	10·102	60	6·971
21	10·042	61	6·783
22	9·991	62	6·592
23	9·945	63	6·397
24	9·899	64	6·202
25	9·851	65	6·005
26	9·804	66	5·802
27	9·754	67	5·599
28	9·705	68	5·395
29	9·654	69	5·188
30	9·603	70	4·981
31	9·548	71	4·774
32	9·491	72	4·568
33	9·428	73	4·363
34	9·360	74	4·160
35	9·310	75	3·961
36	9·258	76	3·766
37	9·192	77	3·578
38	9·122	78	3·394
39	9·033	79	3·216
40	8·983	80	3·044
41	8·915	81	2·877
42	8·851	82	2·716
43	8·790	83	2·561
44	8·734	84	2·411
45	8·684	85	2·267
46	8·638	86	2·128
47	8·588	87	1·994
48	8·533	88	1·864
49	8·468	89	1·732
50	8·395	90	1·593
51	8·308	91	1·442
52	8·207	92	1·261
53	8·091	93	1·065
54	7·962	94	0·864
55	7·820	95	0·671
56	7·665	96	0·491
57	7·504	97	0·326
58	7·333	98	0·232
59	7·155		

PROPOSED DIRECT RAILWAY TO CALCUTTA.

THE following is the text of the letter addressed by the Government of India on the Public Works Department (Railway construction), to the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, a summary of which was telegraphed by our Simla correspondent:—

Simla, August 17, 1883.

SIR,—With reference to your letter, dated the 2nd May last, and to your previous communications (dated 29th Nov., 1881, and 9th March, 1882), I am desired to request that you will communicate to the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce the assurance that the question of railway communication between the Central Provinces and Bengal, and of the best route which such communication should follow, has for long past engaged the earnest attention of the Government of India.

2. This question, indeed, is of very old standing. As long ago as 1868, when railway extensions in Bengal were under consideration, a preliminary investigation took place. Mr. J. Leonard, C. E., Superintending Engineer, South Eastern Circle, and Mr. Vernon Schaich concurred in preferring the Barrakur to the Midnapur route on account of "the enormously heavy water-way required" on the latter, and Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw, then Commissioner of Cuttack, pointed out the "enormous cost" which it would involve.

3. Passing over the intervening period, during which the Midnapur District was thoroughly examined and surveyed, in connection with the canals and protective embankments which have been constructed, I am to mention that the Government of India when instructing the Government of Bengal in August, 1881, to cause the three lines which had been suggested for connecting Barrakur and Bilaspur to be surveyed, added that—

"The Government of India, in considering the question of the direction of these lines, has preferred the northern lines to any running from Calcutta and Midnapur *via* Cuttack, because, the railways being undertaken to a great extent for famine protective purposes, it seems that the coast system of canals will partially protect this latter country, while it will be easy in the future to make a junction of the northern line from some point north of the Mahanadi river with Cuttack, should such a measure prove eventually desirable."

4. In consequence, however, of a desire that the line from the Central Provinces should pass from the neighbourhood of Chyebassa direct to Calcutta, rather than *via* Barrakur or Sitarampur, being still entertained in some quarters, orders were issued to the Engineer-in-Chief, Nagpur Railway Surveys, that in addition to locating the line from Sitarampur, *via* Dugni and Raigarh to Bilaspur, provision should be made for a careful reconnaissance from Dugni, *via* Midnapur, to Howrah during the past cold season.

3. I am now desired to forward to you, for the information of the Chamber, the report of this reconnaissance, with remarks as to the relative merits of the proposed line.

6. From these documents the following comparisons may be obtained:—

Distance—	Miles.	Miles.
Howrah to Sitarampore by East Indian Railway	138	
Sitarampore to Dugni	95	
		233
Howrah to Dugni *via* Midnapore.		162
Difference of distance in favour of Midnapore route		71
New line required—		
Howrah to Dugni, *via* Midnapore.		162
Sitarampore to Dugni		95
Difference, less construction, in favour of Sitarampore route		67
New Capital required—		Rs.
Howrah to Dugni, *via* Midnapore		2,08,16,187
Sitarampore to Dugni		80,14,942
Excess by adoption of Midnapore route		1,28,01,245

In addition, however, to the new line, if taken *via* Midnapore, being weighted by the necessity of raising and rendering remunerative 128 lakhs of additional capital, there can be no doubt that the expenses of working would be seriously enhanced by the absence of the cheap coal obtainable at Sitarampore, and the maintenance of the bridges and embankments in so difficult a country as that between Midnapore and Howrah. That country is intersected by canals and formidable rivers. The locality receives, moreover, the flood waters of a very large tract of country to the north, and is at times under water for miles. The flood especially passes between the Roopnarayen and Damooda, where even spring tides go 2 feet above the level of the country. These rivers are both tidal and navigable, and the former is very large. The bridges and flood openings between Midnapore and Howrah will cost 65 lakhs of rupees in construction, and much in maintenance, and will be permanently subject to danger from flood, and even cyclonic waves, such as that which in 1874 flooded the station of Midnapore. Possibly some of these objections might be partly met by taking the line more to the north, but this would involve an increase of distance, without materially reducing the estimate.

7. As regards traffic, the section of the Midnapore route from that place to Dugni is very inferior in population and resources to the Sitarampore route, while the remainder is already well served by canals, on which steamers as well as boats can ply—conveyances, it may be observed, which might be formidable competitors of the Railway. The contrast between the two is truly and effectively drawn in the 82nd paragraph of Mr. Risley's note. While considerations regarding local traffic are thus in favor of the Sitarampore route, those regarding through traffic show no balance in favor of its rival. Passengers and goods would indeed gain somewhat in time in reaching Calcutta, but they would arrive at Howrah on the west side of the Hooghly, instead of coming straight into Calcutta itself, over the bridge now under construction. But in cost it is probable that neither passengers nor goods would be gainers. The rates by the direct route would have to be calculated to cover interest on the extra 128 lakhs of rupees of capital, while the rates by the Sitarampore route would only bear interest on a share of the capital spent on the section of the East Indian Railway between Sitarampore and Calcutta which would certainly amount to much less than the above difference. The working expenses, also, would, for the reasons already given, be higher, mile for mile, than on the Sitarampore line. It may be assumed, therefore, that no reduction in through rates would be likely to result from the reduction in distance, and that a ton of wheat from the Central Provinces could be carried as cheaply by the Sitarampore route as by the Midnapore.

8. It has been supposed in some quarters that the difficulties which the East Indian Railway has lately experienced in meeting the export trade were proof of the necessity for either two additional lines of rails, or a separate railway, in order to meet the extra traffic which the Nagpore Railway would bring to Calcutta. But those difficulties have arisen, not from inability in the East Indian Railway to carry, but from inability to discharge at Howrah with sufficient rapidity. With additional stock and shorter intervals between trains, which will no doubt be provided as required a double broad gauge line can convey a far larger traffic than this railway has ever been called upon to meet. It is very possible that at some future date, when the trade of the Provinces and Chota Nagpore has attained a far larger development, a line from Dugni to Howrah or Hooghly may be found profitable, but at present there appears no ground for preferring it to the substantial advantages of the Sitarampore route.

9. Such being the conclusions irresistibly arrived at on the facts presented, it does not seem necessary to notice at any great length Mr. Prestage's proposals accompanying your letter. I am, however, to offer the following brief remarks on a few points:—

(*a*) Mr. Prestage's estimate of the cost of constructing the direct line is evidently much too low. It should be increased by 20 to 25 per cent.

(*b*) There are strong reasons for preferring the Calcutta side of the river to the Howrah side for Wet Docks.

(*c*) The estimate of 5,000 tons of wheat per diem obtainable from the Central Provinces appears very questionable;

(*d*) The prime cost of wheat must be the same, wherever it is shipped from. It cannot vary in the proportion of 22·32 to 6·2, as stated in paragraph 3 of the Note of 9th March;

(*e*) The supposition that after the opening of a through line the Great Indian Peninsula Railway would maintain their present rates for wheat, and consequently allow Sheogaon, only 340 miles from Bombay and 832 miles from Calcutta, to be the point from which the traffic would divide, is altogether inadmissible;

(*f*) The assumption that it would take two additional broad gauge lines from Sitarampore to Calcutta to convey the traffic brought to the former by a double metre gauge line is unintelligible. Moreover, if two extra lines will, as stated in paragraph 18 of the same Note, be required for the traffic below Patna, it is evidently wrong to debit them in paragraph 26 to the Sitarampore project;

(*g*) If there be a likelihood of any such traffic as Mr. Prestage assumes, it is obvious that the broad gauge would be preferable to the metre. Metre gauge stock of such a nature that the paying hauled load per train shall be fully equal to that on the broad gauge, which Mr. Prestage is understood to contemplate, is at least beyond present experience. There is, however, every reasonable probability of traffic sufficient to warrant a line on the latter gauge, which is the more necessary in that the connection at either end will be with broad gauge lines;

(*h*) The reason for debiting the Sitarampore project in paragraph 26 with the whole cost of the bridge at Hooghly and of Docks at Diamond Harbour (or elsewhere on the east of the rivers, and with two-thirds of the cost of the terminal yard and goods station at Calcutta is not apparent, seeing that these are in course of being provided independently of it.

(*i*) The concessions and conditions proposed in the memorandum No. 2 do not appear likely to commend themselves to the money market, neither are they such as the Government of India could entertain.

The above remarks are not intended to be in any way exhaustive, but merely to indicate some of the principal preliminary objections to Mr. Prestage's proposals.

(Signed) W. S. TREVOR, Col., R. E.,
Secretary.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

THE following is the Resolution, a summary of which was telegraphed by our Simla Correspondent:—

The questions have been long under the consideration of the Government of India. Attempts have been made from time to time to deal with the matter, and measures have been adopted on various occasions which have afforded temporary relief to the stagnation of promotion in the establishment. In December 1881, proposals were forwarded to the Secretary of State, with the view of affording a large measure of relief in the way of accelerated promotion and improved pensions. His Lordship has now provisionally approved certain modified proposals having the same object. These proposals have been examined in the Public Works Department from an actuarial point of view, and certain modifications are suggested in the notes and statements quoted in the heading, the object of which is to secure for the future a more fair and equal rate of promotion in all grades. The Governor General in Council considers it advisable before taking further action to ascertain by reference to a representative committee what measures would, in their opinion, be adequate for the purpose in view, and would satisfy the reasonable claims of the officers of the Department. Advantage will also be taken of this opportunity to elicit representative opinions on the other proposals which have received the provisional sanction of the Secretary of State.

Resolution.—With this view the Governor General in Council has resolved to refer the question to a Committee composed of the following officers:—President—Mr. G. L. Molesworth, C.I.E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways; Members.—Mr. A. C. Cregeen, M.I.C.E. ("Stanley" Engineer), Engineer-in-Chief, Vizagapatam-Raipur Railway Survey; Mr. H. Bell, M.I.C.E. ("Stanley" Engineer), Engineer-in-Chief, Dacca-Mymensingh State Railway; Mr. R. A. Way (Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill), Bengal and North-Western Railway Company in temporary employ; Mr. C. Vincent (Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill), Officiating Consulting Architect to Government, Madras; Mr. E. Pinhey (Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill), Assistant Engineer, Canara, Bombay Presidency; Mr. W. A. Lesmond (Thomason College, Roorkee), Executive Engineer 3rd grade, West Deccan Railway; Mr. P. W. Dangerfield, Executive Engineer, Rajputana-Malwa Railway; Madhur Chunder Roy (Presidency College, Calcutta), Executive Engineer 2nd grade, Julpiguri, Bengal; Major J. G. Hall, R.E., Executive Engineer 1st grade, Ganges Canal, North-Western Provinces; Major G. F. L. Marshall, R.E., Under Secretary to the Government of India. Secretary.—Mr. W. Harvey.

The subjects to be considered by the Committee and upon which its opinion is required are stated in the following summary of the objects of the reorganisation scheme as enumerated in paragraph 2 of the despatch quoted in section 1 of the preamble:—

(*a*) The reduction of the numerical strength of the Department to such proportions as will suffice for the work to be done.

(*b*) The readjustment of the grades so as to make promotion more rapid.

(*c*) The offer of terms of retirement which will have the effect of accelerating promotion and providing members with a superannuation allowance justified by their service and age.

(*d*) The determination of the proportions in which the establishment shall be recruited by Royal Engineer officers, by Civil Engineers from England, and by passed students from the Colleges in India.

The Committee will assemble at Simla on Monday, 3rd September next.

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[illegible] DE PARIS.

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Import orders entrusted to us will be carried out with promptitude, and we have secured such terms as will compare favourably with the usual rates, while we guarantee the quality.

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ESTABLISHED 1866.

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WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

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Chronometers cleaned.
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Only the most experienced European Assistants are employed in this branch, and we guarantee all repairs executed by us to be equal to the best London workmanship.

* We take our observations from an astronomical Regulator of the highest Standard giving a mean variation of 1, 4 seconds per month; checked weekly with the time-ball.
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THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY.

TELEPHONE NOS.
Works.....74 { WORKS AND DEPOT FOR MACHINERY.....CARNAC BUNDER, BOMBAY. { TELEPHONE NOS
Office.....30 { OFFICE.....FORBES STREET, FORT. { PRINCE'S DOCK..9

THE COMPANY are prepared to give Estimates for the erection of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, including the erection of the necessary buildings, supplying Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c., complete, handed over in thorough working order. Also for Paper Mills, Sugar-crushing and Refining Mills, Distilleries, Hydraulic Presses for Cotton, Hides, or Oil. MacAdam Brothers' variable Turbines.

Plans and Estimates for Steam Launches, any size, Gigs, Ferry-boats, Life-boats of Teak Iron, or Steel will be sent on application. The Hulls, Engines, and Boilers of these Launches are made by ourselves at the Works. We can guarantee speeds from 9 to 16 knots. Paddle-boats with drafts of 9 when fully laden.

Our prices will be found much less than those of English makers, exclusive of the heavy freight charged on Launches from England.

The Works are now fitted with the latest improved Machinery capable of turning out high-class work, and, when the additional Machinery which has been ordered from England is at work, will be one of the most complete Engineering Works in India. The General Management of the Work will be carried out by Mr. J. S. Pirrie, the late Proprietor, assisted by five skilled European Assistants; and the Company trust, by careful supervision of all work and moderate estimates, to be able to compete with English Engineering Firms in many articles, such as Bridge, Roof, and Structural Iron Work, Engines, Boilers, Steam Launches, Tanks and Ornamental Castings for Building purposes.

We purpose keeping in stock in our Depôt for Machinery only the very best class of Stores and the highest class of Machinery and Tools. Any articles not in stock at the time of inquiry we can, through our Agents in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, have sent out by Mail or Canal Steamer in seven weeks. There being so many different sections of Rolled Iron Joists and Beams, it would be impossible to keep all sizes on stock.

List of sections, safe strains, weight per foot, and price, sent monthly, with our usual Monthly Price List of Goods, subject to fluctuation in price.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms, TO-DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, sale to commence at 2 p. m.

A selected assortment of superior wines and spirits, viz., from F. Bouley Violette, two and three stars brandy, Romance-Mousseux, Promard, Beaune, St. Emilion, and St. Estebbe Medoc; from Plate and Van Heeude, Amsterdam, still hock such as Geisenheimer, Rothenburge, Rupperisberger, Oppenheimer, Goldberg, Geisenheimer, Niersteiner, Steinbergberger, and Liebfraumilch; sundries consisting of Madeira, dry, portwine, red and white, double orange curacoa in stone flasks, double anisette, and Boonekamp bitters, and a small lot of still lock from C. V. Strenuberg, Rhens.

A large assortment of table glass services, such as different sorts of wine glasses, tumblers, decanters, water caraffs, &c.

5 cases Bohemian glass scent-bottles.

1 chest of carpentry tools, belonging to a European gentleman.

1 case American hardware.

8 cwt white, red, and black paint.

15 " red lead.

1 stereoscopic camera with 7 lenses and other apparatus by J. H. Dallmeyer, London.

50 boxes Scotch whiskey.

1 case butter in one and two pound tins.

AUCTION SALE of a valuable Stock of K. O. Lamps, Fireproof Safes, Fountains, Sewing Machines, Cooking Stoves, and varieties of Fancy Goods.

On SATURDAY, the 1st day of September, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CHARLES ZERRENNER and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, a valuable and choice assortment of K. O. table, wall, and hanging lamps, in immense varieties, which are very seldom imported in the market.

Also an assortment of very elegant fire and thief proof safes, painted in mahogany and walnut wood design, and suitable for banks, jewellers, and office purposes, and a large assortment of self-acting fountains, cooking stoves, Singer and Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machines, and fancy goods in numerous designs.

Small lots will be but up for the convenience of intending purchasers.

Goods will be on view six days before the date of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 25th August, 1883.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
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SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion,

BENGAL.

THE RENT BILL.—An influential meeting of the landholders of Birbhoom, for the purpose of memorialising Government against the Rent Bill, was held at Sainthia, on the 20th instant. Several resolutions were adopted.—*Englishman.*

CAPTURE OF A LARGE ALLIGATOR.—On Monday last, a huge alligator, which was seen floating about the Hughli near the Shibpur Ghat, was captured by the workmen of the Shibpur Jute Mills. The alligator was about 14 feet long.—*Ibid.*

THE "NEVADA" *vs.* "MARY STUART".—Judgment was given on Monday morning by the Hon'ble Justice Norris, in the matter of the costs in the suit between the agents and owners of the above vessels. The Judge, in the course of an elaborate judgment, gave judgment against the Mary Stuart's owner and agents.—*Ibid.*

THE CALCUTTA HARBOUR STAFF.—The following arrangements have been made in view of the departure on furlough of Mr. R. B. Yates, harbour-master:—Lieutenant E. W. Petley, R.N., Conservator of the Port, is to remain in charge of the office in addition to his own duties, for which he is to be allowed free quarters in the building formerly occupied by Mr. Yates, while the executive portion of the duties of the Habour-master is to be performed by Mr. L. Behrend, the Deputy Harbour-master, to whom a deputation allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem has been sanctioned. Mr. G. H. Kingcome, the Assistant Harbour-master, will act as Deputy Harbour-master, *vice* Mr. Behrend.—*Ibid.*

THE ACCIDENT IN DHURRUMTOLLAH.—We have received the following account of this accident:—Mr. Hantlemann's conveyance with four horses was standing before Messrs. Milton and Co.'s stables, when the horses took fright, broke away from the control of the syces, and dashed away eastward up Dhurrumtollah-street. They got on the pavement and passed under the portico of Dr. Thoburn's Chapel. At Wellington-square they turned and passed to the other side of the pavement, managing to pass between the houses and the telephone standard. They next ran into a phaeton. Near Dr. Thobourn's Chapel they collided with a palkee and did it some damage. Mr. Hantlemann was told that a native woman had been run over and hurt, and taken to hospital. He followed her, and requested that every possible care and attention should be paid her. He called to enquire about her on Tuesday, and, to his great regret, heard she had succumbed to the injuries she had received,—a fracture of the left leg and a contusion on the head.—*Ibid.*

A FATAL MISTAKE.—A sad accident is reported from Khonoma in the Naga Hills. Two sepoys went out shooting. One of them after a while disappeared in some long grass. Some time afterwards his companion seeing the grass and jungle disturbed as he thought by a deer, fired, and to his horror, on rushing up to ascertain the result of his shot, he discovered he had shot his comrade dead. Some years ago a similar accident in Ceylon cost a very promising young officer his life.—*Indian Daily News.*

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO MR. RIACH.—The following address had been presented to Mr. Riach, late editor of the *Statesman*, on leaving India:—Dear Sir,—We have heard with feelings of deep regret, of the severance of your connection with the *Statesman and Friend of India*—a paper which, under your able and impartial leadership for a number of years, has been recognised and appreciated by us as a remarkably faithful exponent of the state feelings of our society. You have laid bare many of our grievances, and while pointing out where our weaknesses lay, you have always sought to encourage and comfort. You have manfully fought for the weak in the late unhappy controversy regarding our rights, and, in short, you have, like your predecessor, Mr. James Rutledge, endeared yourself to all our countrymen by your noble views and your unflinching advocacy of the cause of right. We cannot allow you to depart from these shores without bidding you a hearty farewell. We sincerely wish you every happiness and posperity, and we hope that in whatever land you may reside, you will continue to cherish for our country the same sympathy which you manifested during the term of your sojourn here. We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully, Jugger Nath Khunnah, on behalf of the Committee of the "Bharat Mitra."

MADRAS.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONER'S "POOR BOX."—We have been requested to publish the following:—"The Commissioner of Police, Madras, brings to the notice of the public that the "Poor Box" established in this office since July, 1879, and maintained by donations from gentlemen for the relief of destitute Europeans and Eurasians is now quite empty. The amount paid into the box since 1879, amount to Rs. 2,146, and upwards of 250 persons have been assisted."—*Madras Mail.*

MADRAS MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 11th to the 17th instant, 2 Europeans, 13 East Indians, 11 Native Christians, 307 Hindus, and 44 Mahomedans, died in Madras, making a total of 377 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 283. The deaths are thus classified, 48 from small-pox, 4 from measles, 84 from fever, 32 from dysentery, 24 from diarrhœa, and 175 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 49·3 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 37·1 per 1,000 per annum.

A QUESTION AFFECTING PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.—A nice question came up before Mr. Justice Hutchins, at the Madras High Court, on Tuesday, in connection with a Criminal Revision case No. 144 of 1883. It appeared that the petitioners, Ajaveran Pandaram and Vallinayagam Adani, were convicted by the 2nd class Magistrate of Ambasamudram, and sentenced to six and four months' imprisonment each, respectively. They, through their counsel, preferred an appeal against the sentence, to the Head Assistant Magistrate of Tinnevelly, who admitted the same and fixed the 12th January, 1883, for disposal. That day being a public holiday (Pongal), the petitioners' counsel believing that the Court would not sit on that day, did not attend, but sent an application to the Magistrate who was then on circuit at Ambasamudram, asking him on what date the case would be taken. The Magistrate, however, said that he would dispose of the case on that date. Petitioners' counsel, who was eighteen miles away, could not attend, and the case was disposed of without hearing him, and the appeal dismissed. Petitioners now prayed the High Court to set aside the sentence and to admit the appeal, merely that they might prove their innocence, they having already undergone the imprisonment awarded them. Mr. Subramonyas, their counsel, now argued that the 12th January having been a gazetted holiday, the appeal should not have been fixed for hearing on that date, and that on the application of petitioners' counsel, the case should have been adjourned, a view in which his Lordship concurred, and he therefore directed that the Lower Court should proceed to re-hear the appeal.—*Madras Times.*

SPORTING.

NAWAB KAJEH ASSANOOLAH'S string of horses, which left Cawnpore has been kindly looked after during the hot weather, will be trained on the Chupra course. Perrett takes them there this week; all of them are in splendid fettle, and just in the condition that horses should be, looking forward to a long season's racing.—*Indigo Planters Gazette.*

THE *Maidan Stakes* at the Calcutta races has attracted nine country-breds including the fliers May Queen and Avenger. H. H. Aga Khan supports the Arab races with Kuch Kolla and the Earl, and we welcome Mr. Broadwood's (XII Lancers) entry of Kismet. We understand that Gerard will come up in charge of Kismet, and will also bring with him others of the string, including that good mare Gossip.—*Ibid.*

As it is now certain that the Behar Mounted Rifles will go to Calcutta for the Exhibition, we would suggest that Capt. Webb might add to his attractive race programme a *Volunteers Stakes* for all qualified chargers the property of members of the Corps; ridden by volunteers, Welter weights; open to members of the Calcutta Corps as well.—*Ibid.*

MOZUFFERPORE is to have a race meet after all, and we are glad to be able to state that the dates are fixed for January 31st and 1st, February 6th and 7th. Forming, as it will, a finale of cold weather racing in Bengal, we have little doubt but that it will prove successful.—*Ibid.*

AHMEDNUGGUR SKY RACES.—The first day's races in connection with the Ahmednuggur Sky Meeting came off on Tuesday. The weather although the course was somewhat heavy in consequence of rain having fallen the previous day. The attendance was remarkably good, and this is not to be wondered, considering that the occasion was favourably patronised by people from Poona and other outstations. There were in all six events marked off on the card, promising a good evening's sport, and although some of them were closely contested, others again were won in the commonest of canters. The first was a pony hurdle race for which four competitors faced the starter, but only one succeeded in passing the post for whom an easy victory was recorded. This was Captain Gazette. For the Garrison stakes five starters came to the fore, the victory falling to Mr. David with Mr. Metcalf's Master a close second. The Maiden Pony plate brought a field of little country-breds together, but Mr. Trist, true to his name, carried the palm home in front with Stephen second. The Ladies' race of the evening, could not indeed boast more than four declarations, and Mr. Trist, maintaining his Poona reputation, came in with any amount in hand. The Litchfield Stakes with five declarations was won by Jemadar Stephen, and the Deccan Plate, for which four opponents appeared on the card, was won by Mr. Hamilton's Vivandiere.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Saturday, 18th August, 1883.

Observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer reduced to 32° Fah.	29·700
Mean Air temperature	76·9
Mean Dew point temperature	73·4
Mean Wet bulb temperature	74·9
Mean Humidity	93·5
Mean Cloud (0 to 10) whole sky clouded =8.	8·0
Mean Solar radiation (read at 6 p.m.)	79·3
Minimum on grass (read at 10 a.m.)	74·3
Prevailing direction of Wind	ESE.,S, SE, W, NW, W, SW.
Total Solar radiation	223
Total Rainfall in inches	1·01
Rainy days in the month	3·97
Rainfall in inches from 1st January to this date	57·65

* From midnight to midnight.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Debility of Adults its efficacy is unequalled. Howard Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury, St. Edmund's, writes:—"The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and speedy, remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. It has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, in the most agreeable way. Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarters, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees: Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

ON THE CONGO WITH STANLEY.

(By the Daily Telegraph Correspondent.)

BEFORE telling you all about the people, scenery, daily incidents, and picturesque objects of the settlements of Mr. Stanley along his splendid channel, I will, in this first paper, speak of Congo politics. Until some seven years ago few thought about the Congo. The Portuguese had well-nigh forgotten their ancient claims to a river which, after all, seemed utterly useless as a means of reaching the interior, and the English who had been disheartened by the failure of Tuckey's expedition contented themselves with the occasional despatch of a gunboat to threaten or punish the then aggressive natives on the lower river. Now and then an adventurous consul or a party of merchants wanting a change contrived to go out for a few days' picnic, and by dint of many presents to the local chiefs and a generous expenditure of gin, to reach some lofty hill, from which they could view the rapids of Yellala, but it was always a futile attempt to penetrate the unknown regions, and even the most persevering soon desisted before the insuperable barriers raised by native avarice, cunning, and superstition.

No missionary was then to be found on the Congo. Its commerce was not very greatly developed, and what trade there was lay in the hands of a few African houses, prominent amongst them the great Dutch Company, which in those days may almost be said to have ruled the Lower River. A mild form of slavery was carried on uninterruptedly by most of the commercial houses, and in order to avoid offending the sensibilities of the Royal Majesty's cruisers that might occasionally visit the Cost, the slaves were registered on the books as "Koumanos"—a Portuguese term for Kouman or Kouga—and in this way the houses in the neighbourhood of Stanley Pool, he has imposed highly oppressive conditions upon them. He has, it is further asserted, forbidden the English missionaries to accord the shelter of their roofs to any one who, not being affiliated to the exploring committee of the Upper Congo, shall manifest any commercial dispositions," &c. The "oppressive conditions" alluded to were not, in the first place, imposed by Mr. Stanley, but by Lieutenant Braconnier, the former Commander of Leopoldville. The Baptist missionaries, to whom allusion is made, I believe, agreed with M. Braconnier to pay rent (to the amount of £100 per annum) for the extensive and valuable estate leased to them. As an illustration of the liberality displayed towards them it may be mentioned that they were permitted to occupy, without any additional payment, one hundred feet of frontage on the Pool, in addition to the extent of ground stipulated in the contract. Moreover, the missionaries have appropriated the site of Leopoldville for their splendid garden, in consequence of which arrangement the Sanatorium, which Mr. Stanley had proposed to establish upon the heights to the rear of the station, has been allotted to them at a price of half-a-crown per acre. The fact that these agreements, with whomsoever contracted, Mr. Stanley requires that the persons concluding them should not receive the expedition's supplies in trade, and that no man should be allowed the formation of hostile camps, wherein intrigues may be concocted which, whenever his back shall be turned, may be the cause of numberless embarrassments to him. To this stipulation has been so broadly interpreted in the case of the missionaries of the Pool, that they were permitted, during the months of February and March, to entertain at their station for three weeks at a stretch. M. Greshoff, an employé of a Dutch house—the rival and avowed enemy of the expedition—who passed his time in visiting the neighbouring native chiefs, with the object of persuading them to repudiate the treaties they had concluded with Mr. Stanley, and to make with the Dutch house in question. In the "Letter from Ostend," which appeared in the *Journal des Débats*, it was further stated that the negroes, being terrorised, will no longer work, that numerous deserters from the 2,500 engaged are "whose detestation of the whites kdows no distinction of nationality"—are only awaiting a favourable opportunity to fall upon Mr. Stanley and his escort. It is certain that our journey has, as Mr. Stanley has created difficulties, not only for himself, but for all the Europeans residing on the Congo." As a matter of fact the natives work as willingly and even more industriously than ever, having found a sure market for their various produce in the station of the expedition. The best answer to the above-quoted sentence is the fact that I was able (accompanied by three Zanzibarites) to proceed up the river 250 miles above Stanley Pool, and to return thence in hired canoes from the natives, or even simply lent to me by them—by these very "aborigines" whose detestation of the whites knows no distinction of nationality." Had they been "awaiting a favourable opportunity" for vengeance, they might have murdered me at many favourable opportunities, but no—not a death known. I will go still further, and say that, in the interior of the country, and above the Pool, Mr. Stanley is held in such high esteem that you cannot recommend yourself more to the native chiefs than by assuring them that you are "his son." M. Greshoff could tell what obstacles he encountered during his excursions round the Pool because he was unable to give the native chiefs presents. The Zanzibarites are the most energetic labourers and most gentle-mannered negroes to be found anywhere in Africa. Those who designate them as "more barbarous than the savages they employ" do so falsely, and from malignity, wilfully or through ignorance. They are loved by the natives and devoted to the whites. The missionaries from their abundant experience of the Krouboys, will take very little difference between them and the worthy Mussulmans of the East Coast; for a few weeks before my departure, the missionary establishment of Manyyenga was pillaged by the Krouboys and missionaries were compelled to take refuge in the station of the expedition under the protection of the white chief and of his gallant Zanzibarites.—Yours obediently,

Brussels, July 28. H. H. JOHNSTON.

REMINISCENCES OF TOM THUMB.

THAT great little old man known to the public of the old world and the new as "General Tom Thumb," but whose real name was Charles Heywood Stratton, died at his pleasant home in Middleboro, Massachusetts, on Friday, the 13th ultimo, 9·30 o'clock in the morning. Although he had been slightly indisposed for several days, his death was sudden, having been caused by a stroke of apoplexy. To those who knew him, however, his death was not a surprise. His irregular habits and occasional excesses had seriously alarmed his friends, and for many days before his death he had been quite ill. During the temporary absence of his wife he had entertained quite a number of jovial fellows, who had always been ready to partake of the hospitality of the little man. And the sudden stroke of death which so deeply ended his career was probably hastened by indiscreet indulgences. During his last hours he recognized but few of his friends, and left no messages of special import. Of his wife he was fondest, and by him, and but few knew he was ill until his death was reported. His widow, the almost equally famous and popular Lavinia Warren, whom he married in 1863, was with him constantly, and recently with him constantly since their marriage, is in Cincinnati, but has been summoned home by telegraph. The remains will be taken to Bridgeport, his native place, for interment, but the date of the funeral will not be fixed, of course, until the arrival of his widow.

Charles Haywood Stratton was born in Bridgeport, conn., January 4, 1838. His parents were people of average stature and physique, and he was burdened with the good things of this world. "Little" Stratton, as he was known, was a most precocious youth, and at a very early age was able to talk in as manly manner as his elders. Before 1842, P. T. Barnum in one of his periodical trips to Bridgeport had his attention called to little Stratton, and he soon made an engagement with the parents to show him to the public on the south they received $3 a week. He made his first appearance as General Tom Thumb, on Thanks-giving Day, December 8, 1842, and so popular did he become with the public that Barnum re-engaged him at $1 a day for a year.

General Thumb made his first trip across the ocean, being taken to England by Barnum, who wished to test the curiosity of people on the other side of the Atlantic. His first appearance there was at the Princess Theatre, but he was withdrawn after showing three days, and a series of private receptions were held by him at which the editors of papers and many of the nobility attended. Mr. Everett, the American Minister to the Court of St. James, then made endeavours—to have General Thumb shown before the Queen, and was after many trials successful. At the first reception recorded him by the Queen, the General received two Royal commands, and from that time there was no one from the Queen or Duke of Wellington down that the General was not invited to the mansions being introduced to. From England the General went to Belgium, France and Germany, and as he had said himself "had been introduced to all the crowned heads." The trip ended in February, 1847.

His trip to Cuba was a most successful one and even among the Cubans he was considered a phenomenally small man, though at that time he was but little more than nine years old. The trip was made down through the United States to the Gulf of Mexico, and lasted until May, 1848. Nine years later, or in 1857, General Tom Thumb again went to Europe in company with Cordelia Howard, the child actress. Everywhere he went he was admired and petted, and extravagant presents were made to him by people in every grade of life. On his return to this country he was shown at different places. About this time he met Lavinia Warren, a pretty little miss four years younger than himself, and between the two a strong attachment sprung up that vepened into love and on February 10, 1863, the pair were made man and wife.

The announcement that the wedding was to take place caused great excitement. Mr. Barnum announced his intention to make the ceremony unusually brilliant. By some means he managed to have the wedding at Grace Church Middleboro and the Rev. Dr. Willing, of Bridgeport, Conn. officiated. On the morning of February 10, 1863, the church was crowded by the most distinguished citizens of the United States, senators and statesmen coming from distant States to be present. The streets around the Metropolitan Hotel and the route up Broadway to the church were crowded with people. At noon the procession started from the hotel to the church, where Mr. Barnum was present attending to the arrangements. About 12-15 Mr. George W. Morgan played a wedding match, and the procession entered the church. The bride wore an expensive dress of rich white satin ornamented with one deep flounce of point applique. Her hair was arranged in front in double rolls and braided in the back so as to form the outspread wings of a butterfly. Diamonds were her ornaments. Tom Thumb wore a coat and trousers of fine broadcloth and had a waistcoat of white silk well embroidered. Commodore Nutt was best man and Miss Minnee Warren was the only bridesmaid. She wore a white silk slip with an illusion underdress and ornamented with small pink and moss roses. When the bridal pair entered the church each gentleman with a cheery voice remarked—"Take care of her Tom." The order to the guests respecting full dress was not observed by every one. A large number of ladies were present in every costume. A few wore the ordinary walking-dress, and all had on white kid gloves. The bridal couple went toEurope on their wedding tour. On their arrival in England they were, of course, lionized to a high degree. The fact that Lavinia Warren was the wife of General Tom Thumb was sufficient to make her almost as popular as himself, and this was augmented by the Queen granting them an audience, in which she told him that she was very much pleased with them, and as an evidence of her esteem made them a handsome present. In after years the General, as he was familiarly called by his friends, grew larger and sent became the husband of a fine, portly man. Admiral Dot and others. He had accumulated a large fortune and devoted much of his time to managing the shows of other dwarfs and was fond of giving them "pointers" on their make-up and general behaviour. General Thumb was a famous yachtsman and his greatest pleasure was a good wholesale breeze. His outdoor life and the incidental exercise caused him to grow taller and stouter. Indeed he oftentimes jocularly remarked that "he would soon be able to do the giant act. He was one of the most remarkable dwarfs ever born. His form and face were perfect in their symmetry at the time he was first shown to the public and that together with his naturally winning ways, made him jump into popularity at once. When first shown he was twenty-six inches tall and weighed nineteen pounds. His growth was very slow and when he had arrived at the age of twenty-four years he was but thirty-two inches tall.—*New York World.*

THE BALLOON VOYAGE FROM SUSSEX TO FLUSHING.

MR. SIMMONS, the aëronaut, who made two ascents from Bombay a few years since, and on one occasion fell into the harbour, has successfully travelled in his balloon, accompanied by Sir Claude de Crespigny, from England to Flushing. He sent the following account to the London papers:—"Before we made a start at Maldon, several pilot balloons were launched in order to ascertain which direction we were likely to take. These pilots indicated several currents at low altitude, but at one moment of starting the wind gave me a good deal of trouble, I found it necessary to leave the ground with great ascending power, and every attempt made to utilise currents would have been at the expense of gas or ballast. We had a desire to cross the German Ocean; therefore every ounce of ballast and every foot of gas had to be cautiously used. We had not much time to enjoy the glorious panorama before we found it necessary promptly to discuss the propriety of attempting to reach Holland or Belgium. Fortunately the atmosphere over England was clear. The start was made at 11 o'clock. We kept over nearly the middle of the Blackwater. At 1.20 we were over Bradwell, having the mouth of the river to our north; at 1.30 just passing over the shores of Essex. Taking our bearings we are going straight for Rotterdam. The bottom of the sea is clearly seen in every direction. Every channel and shoal is easily marked and forms a fibrous network. We see the man-of-war at Harwich very distinctly. Six steamers beneath us appear to be almost in collision. The bell on the buoy east of the Blackwater is continually ringing. The sound is very clear to us. We are at an altitude of 9,000ft. The lightship east of the Blackwater is only equal in size of a pea, but is very distinct. Although the bell is constantly ringing, we can now and then hear shouts from decks. At two o'clock.—I have not yet spent an ounce of ballast or thrown out a single article. We at this moment 10,000ft. Our feet are cold. We appear to be overhauling a mist to the south-east. 2.55.—We are enshrouded in it, and can see naught but ourselves and our balloon. At 3.30 we are below, and we have a magnificent picture of the balloon on the cloud. We can see our *vis-a-vis* doing everything exactly as we do, even to the fingers distinctly making the ropes. Our ghosts are fiendish. We make them speak by shouting ourselves, and even in this they exactly imitate us. The grappling cable which I have let out is distinctly reproduced, its reflection or shadow running in the phantom car. The atmosphere is a very deep blue above us. The gas up through the balloon is perfectly clear, and the great dome, with its gores and diamonds, has a very solid and assuring appearance. Everything is in perfect tranquility. We can hear the beating of our hearts very distinctly. Our ears are occasionally blocked, but we remedy this little evil by widely opening our mouths. At 4-30 we both think there is a slight sound of surf. We are very slowly descending, and at 5.40 emerge on the other side of the clouds, and can see something looking like a coastline to the south-east. We are still on the same course we started with. At 4.50 we have approached the coast. It is certain that our imagination has run a long sweep of shoal, but it encourages us to think that we have passed mid-ocean. Another long line of shoal now appears behind to the eastward. As if by magic we work our way in full view of land, I suppose. These are all coming from the east. On nearer approach we see they are sailing vessels. They appear to expect we shall require their services, for waving and dodging us. 5.10.—Two steamers are distinctly visible, both going westward. At 6.10 we are both perfectly satisfied that we are in view of the coast to the east. The sun had been for some minutes deeply shrouded, but he peeped between the clouds, and under the influence of his rays the balloon instantly shot upwards with fearful rapidity. Sir Claude said, 'Do you not smell gas escaping?' But I did not, and had it not been for the safeguard of his timorous fears, I might be dead. I will go still further, and say that, in the interior of the country, and above the Pool, Mr. Stanley is held in such high esteem that you cannot recommend yourself more to the native chiefs than by assuring them that you are "his son." M. Greshoff could tell what obstacles he encountered during his excursions round the Pool because he was unable to give the native chiefs presents. The Zanzibarites are the most energetic labourers and most gentle-mannered negroes to be found anywhere in Africa. Those who designate them as "more barbarous than the savages they employ" do so falsely, and from malignity, wilfully or through ignorance. They are loved by the natives and devoted to the whites. The missionaries from their abundant experience of the Krouboys, will take very little difference between them and the worthy Mussulmans of the East Coast; for a few weeks before my departure, the missionary establishment of Manyyenga was pillaged by the Krouboys and missionaries were compelled to take refuge in the station of the expedition under the protection of the white chief and of his gallant Zanzibarites.—Yours obediently,

Brussels, July 28. H. H. JOHNSTON.

REMINISCENCES OF TOM THUMB.

THAT great little old man known to the public of the old world and the new as "General Tom Thumb," but whose real name was Charles Heywood Stratton, died at his pleasant home in Middleboro, Massachusetts, on Friday, the 13th ultimo, 9·30 o'clock in the morning. Although he had been slightly indisposed for several days, his death was sudden, having been caused by a stroke of apoplexy. To those who knew him, however, his death was not a surprise. His irregular habits and occasional excesses had seriously alarmed his friends, and for many days before his death he had been quite ill. During the temporary absence of his wife he had entertained quite a number of jovial fellows, who had always been ready to partake of the hospitality of the little man. And the sudden stroke of death which so deeply ended his career was probably hastened by indiscreet indulgences. During his last hours he recognized but few of his friends, and left no messages of special import. Of his wife he was fondest, and by him, and but few knew he was ill until his death was reported. His widow, the almost equally famous and popular Lavinia Warren, whom he married in 1863, was with him constantly, and recently with him constantly since their marriage, is in Cincinnati, but has been summoned home by telegraph. The remains will be taken to Bridgeport, his native place, for interment, but the date of the funeral will not be fixed, of course, until the arrival of his widow.

Charles Haywood Stratton was born in Bridgeport, conn., January 4, 1838. His parents were people of average stature and physique, and he was burdened with the good things of this world. "Little" Stratton, as he was known, was a most precocious youth, and at a very early age was able to talk in as manly manner as his elders. Before 1842, P. T. Barnum in one of his periodical trips to Bridgeport had his attention called to little Stratton, and he soon made an engagement with the parents to show him to the public on the south they received $3 a week. He made his first appearance as General Tom Thumb, on Thanks-giving Day, December 8, 1842, and so popular did he become with the public that Barnum re-engaged him at $1 a day for a year.

General Thumb made his first trip across the ocean, being taken to England by Barnum, who wished to test the curiosity of people on the other side of the Atlantic. His first appearance there was at the Princess Theatre, but he was withdrawn after showing three days, and a series of private receptions were held by him at which the editors of papers and many of the nobility attended. Mr. Everett, the American Minister to the Court of St. James, then made endeavours—to have General Thumb shown before the Queen, and was after many trials successful. At the first reception recorded him by the Queen, the General received two Royal commands, and from that time there was no one from the Queen or Duke of Wellington down that the General was not invited to the mansions being introduced to. From England the General went to Belgium, France and Germany, and as he had said himself "had been introduced to all the crowned heads." The trip ended in February, 1847.

His trip to Cuba was a most successful one and even among the Cubans he was considered a phenomenally small man, though at that time he was but little more than nine years old. The trip was made down through the United States to the Gulf of Mexico, and lasted until May, 1848. Nine years later, or in 1857, General Tom Thumb again went to Europe in company with Cordelia Howard, the child actress. Everywhere he went he was admired and petted, and extravagant presents were made to him by people in every grade of life. On his return to this country he was shown at different places. About this time he met Lavinia Warren, a pretty little miss four years younger than himself, and between the two a strong attachment sprung up that vepened into love and on February 10, 1863, the pair were made man and wife.

The announcement that the wedding was to take place caused great excitement. Mr. Barnum announced his intention to make the ceremony unusually brilliant. By some means he managed to have the wedding at Grace Church Middleboro and the Rev. Dr. Willing, of Bridgeport, Conn. officiated. On the morning of February 10, 1863, the church was crowded by the most distinguished citizens of the United States, senators and statesmen coming from distant States to be present. The streets around the Metropolitan Hotel and the route up Broadway to the church were crowded with people. At noon the procession started from the hotel to the church, where Mr. Barnum was present attending to the arrangements. About 12-15 Mr. George W. Morgan played a wedding match, and the procession entered the church. The bride wore an expensive dress of rich white satin ornamented with one deep flounce of point applique. Her hair was arranged in front in double rolls and braided in the back so as to form the outspread wings of a butterfly. Diamonds were her ornaments. Tom Thumb wore a coat and trousers of fine broadcloth and had a waistcoat of white silk well embroidered. Commodore Nutt was best man and Miss Minnee Warren was the only bridesmaid. She wore a white silk slip with an illusion underdress and ornamented with small pink and moss roses. When the bridal pair entered the church each gentleman with a cheery voice remarked—"Take care of her Tom." The order to the guests respecting full dress was not observed by every one. A large number of ladies were present in every costume. A few wore the ordinary walking-dress, and all had on white kid gloves. The bridal couple went toEurope on their wedding tour. On their arrival in England they were, of course, lionized to a high degree. The fact that Lavinia Warren was the wife of General Tom Thumb was sufficient to make her almost as popular as himself, and this was augmented by the Queen granting them an audience, in which she told him that she was very much pleased with them, and as an evidence of her esteem made them a handsome present. In after years the General, as he was familiarly called by his friends, grew larger and sent became the husband of a fine, portly man.

THE SUEZ DIFFICULTY: A NOVEL SUGGESTION.

WHILE the right of M. de Lesseps is being so vigorously discussed, the difficulty is leading many to turn their attention to the route suggested via Alexandria and to the Palestine scheme. But (asks a correspondent) why not build that Ship Railway across the Isthmus which was mentioned some months ago as perfectly feasible by Sir George Elliot? When the Ship Railway across Mexico was proposed, many friends, and for many days before his unqualified endorsement of his scheme from Mr. Nathaniel Barnaby, Sir Edward Reed, Mr. Lyster, engineer-in-chief of the Liverpool docks, Mr. John Fowler, the constructor of the London Underground Railway, and a host of well-known shipbuilders and engineers; and at the meeting of the British Association in 1881, when Captain Eads described his plan before the Mechanical Science section, the special chief engineer, Sir William Siemens, at last said "there was every reason to believe the time had come when Ship Railways would be carried into effect."

The transportation of vessels upon a railway, it seems, is not an untried experiment, at least in the United States. Within four miles of Washington, Captain Eads states, a railway, composed of four rails, transports canal-boats from the Potomac River to a canal which is thirty feet above it. The boats are conveyed over the railway several hundred feet to the other level, and the total load each trip weighs about three hundred tons. While he does not approve of the plan of carrying vessels in tanks burdened with the good things of this world, "Little" Stratton, as he was known, was a most precocious youth, and at a very early age was able to talk in as manly manner as his elders. Before 1842, P. T. Barnum in one of his periodical trips to Bridgeport had his attention called to little Stratton, and he soon made an engagement with the parents to show him to the public on the south they received $3 a week. He made his first appearance as General Tom Thumb, on Thanks-giving Day, December 8, 1842, and so popular did he become with the public that Barnum re-engaged him at $1 a day for a year.

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PUNCH'S ARTISTS.

THE subject of *Truth's* "Anecdotal Photograph" this week is Mr George du Maurier's:—There is probably no illustrated periodical of the present day which can boast of such versatility of talent among its artists as our old friend *Punch*. The humorous element naturally prevails, but the serious and even the tragic are not unfrequently supplied by Mr. Tennie; honest, rollicking fun finds an able exponent in Mr. Keene; whimsical ingenuity of the highest order is furnished by Mr. Linley Sambourne while the satirical element, the light comedy so to speak, forms the department of Mr. du Maurier. His special mission, for the last twenty years, has been to make us smile at the foibles of polite society, to depict aristocratic snobbism, to expose social cant and humbug, and to hold up the mirror to nature as represented by the higher grades of civilisation. The ludicrous side of each fleeting fashion is seized upon with the keenness of inspiration, and turned into goodhumoured ridicule. Making allowance for Mr. du Maurier's amiable idiosyncrasy of investing common-place mortals with the physical graces of the gods, it must be conceded that his drawings are faithful representations of English Society as it exists, and in the guise all of us are familiar with. So scrupulously accurate is he in the smallest details, that even the changes of fashion, the art of the milliner and the tailor, are faithfully chronicled from week to week, and it is both curious and instructive to trace in the back numbers of *Punch*, by means of Mr. du Maurier's contributions, the various innovations, whether improvements or otherwise, which have gradually taken place in the national costume.

Mr. du Maurier's wit is mildly satirical rather than humorous; he does not profess to be funny, but prefers to barb his shafts with thinly-veiled satire. Yet he has frequently shown that he can make a good joke with the best of his compeers; and one has only to mention the name of Trilby to be familiar with the popular side of English life as with the aspect he has made peculiarly his own. The fact is, however, that Mr. du Maurier's pencil is essentially graceful and artistic, and the lover orders of this country do not, in their dress or their demeanour, afford him the opportunities for depicting beauty for which his soul craves. The French *bonne*, with her neat cap and apron and her flowing bandis; the *ouvrier*, in his blouse sabots—the lower grades of any other nation, in short—afford the artistic element which he requires to work upon. Their politeness, their gestures, their natural gracefulness of deportment are so suited to his vein. But our own Cockney, with his cheap-tailor's suit and his vulgar boorishness; Maria, the housemaid, aping the dress and manners of her mistress, do not easily lend themselves to his refined and tasteful pencil. He, therefore, occasionally confines himself to more congenial types, while wisely eschewing scenes with which he is not personally familiar. He is not a sporting man, and he therefore never contributes to the hunting-field or the race-course. Accuracy and fidelity to nature are his guiding principles, and every scene he presents to us, and every pose he introduces, is the result of careful observation.

Mr. George Louis Palmella Busson du Maurier, as his name implies, is of French extraction. His grandparents came over to England during the Revolution, and his father was born here. His mother being English, Mr. du Maurier may be described as a thorough Briton; and, as a fact, he is "plus royaliste que le roi." Much of his artistic delicacy and verve is doubtless due to the Gallic blood which flows in his veins, but in his mode of thought and aspirations he is essentially English. His father had private means, and followed no occupation; but George du Maurier was destined practically from his boyhood to be a painter. He should be a great chemist, like Faraday, was his parents' oft-expressed wish; and accordingly, after having been educated privately in Paris, Mr. du Maurier was sent to study chemistry under Dr. Williamson, at the Birkbeck Laboratory, at the University College. But his natural proclivities began to assert themselves so strongly that chemistry had no attraction for him, though he subsequently set up a laboratory of his own. Away from the eye of the professor, however, Mr. du Maurier practically turned his laboratory into a studio, and led a very pleasant easy-going life, painting art a little, but not seriously until his father's death. He never attempted to turn his scientific education to practical use save on one occasion, when he was appointed manager of a gold and copper mine in North Devon. He held the post exactly six weeks, in the course of which he made the discovery that the precious metals existed only in the imagination of the promoters of the undertaking and he consequently resigned.

Upon the death of his father he resolved to adopt art as a profession and as a means of livelihood, and accordingly he

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 24.

THE returns of the Bank of England published yesterday are of a favourable character. The reserve now stands at £13,400,000, a rise of £600,000. The bills discounted are greater by £600,000. Owing to this latter item the proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is now 46 per cent. against 47 per cent. for the preceding week. In the open market good three and four months' bills are freely discountable at ½ per cent. under the Bank of England's rate. Consols are unaltered, but 4½ per cent. Rupee paper has receded ⅛, the closing quotation being £83⅞. Hongkong Bank shares are worth £60; Orientals £12; Merchantiles £15½; and Chartereds £23½.

In the General Produce markets, Linseed is flat: Wheat unchanged.

The Manchester market is steady.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed steady: Surats firm: arrivals quiet. The sales amount to 10,000 bales, of which 2,500 bales Surats. There is no alteration in prices. In New York, spot Cotton is 1-16 cent down, and "futures" for the month of November four points—the closing quotation being 10·03 points. The figures to date are given below:—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total receipts up to Wednesday	5,950,000	4,650,100	5,783,700
Thursday's receipts	2,000	2,800	5,400
Total since 1st Sept.	5,952,000	4,652,900	5,789,100

EXCHANGE.—Bar Silver is still quoted in London at 50⅝d. per oz. According to Reuter twelve lakhs of the Secretary of State's transfers on Calcutta were sold yesterday at 1s. 7 17-32d. to 1s. 7 19-32d., which appear to be pretty full rates. This has led to a firmer feeling here, while in Calcutta rates are up 1-32d. all round. There has been a fair business done to-day at our quotations. For forward delivery Bank demand drafts are obtainable at 1s. 7 19-32d.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 9-16d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 7¼d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7⅛.
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 7 27-32d.
Francs, 3 months' sight	fcs. 2·06½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is declining—4 per cents. Rs. 99½; 4½ per cents. Rs. 103¾.

SHARES—Some Bank of Bombays were placed at Rs. 757½. Colaba Land and Mill Company's shares have improved to Rs. 830. Press stock is also advancing, and Berars, Bombay Cottons, and New Indians have been done at Rs. 630, Rs. 915, and Rs. 235 respectively. There is a further rise in some of the Mill shares. Transactions have taken place in Dhurrumseys at Rs. 700; Empress at Rs. 900 ex. div; Framjee Petits at Rs. 965; Hydrabads at Rs. 1,315; Mahalukshmis at Rs. 1,095; Nationals at Rs. 1,065; New Great Easterns at Rs. 1,130; Orientals at Rs. 780; Soonderdass at Rs. 1,015; Southern Indias at Rs. 550; Western Indias at Rs. 1,075; and People of Indias at Rs. 300. Bombay and Burmah Tradings have advanced to Rs. 4,010 for the original and Rs. 810 for the new issue. Kemp and Company's shares are inquired for at Rs. 306. There are sellers of Treacher and Company's shares at Rs. 1,150.

COTTON.—There is no change worth reporting in the market. Exporters do not feel inclined to operate in the present state of the staple at home, and business in consequence is almost at a standstill. Some "Good" New Machine-ginned Broach for March delivery is reported to have been sold at Rs. 197½ per candy. We quote:—

		Per candy.
Machine-ginned Broach		Rs. 175
Oomrawuttee,	F.G.	„ 166
Do.	Good	„ 161
Do.	F.G.F.	„ 154
Dhollera	F.G.	„ 166
Do.	Good	„ 161
Do.	F.G.F.	„ 152
Bengal	Good	„ 135
Westerns	Good	„ 134
Do.	F.G.F.	„ 149-150
Dharwar Saw-ginned,	Good	„ 161
Comptah		„ 142-143

LINSEED.—Although the tone of the home market is now flat, one or two buyers here have paid Rs. 5-11½ to Rs. 5-12 per cwt. for ready parcels.

RAPESEED.—Guzerat has been done to-day at Rs. 7-14 per cwt. Cawnpore is also a shade lower, say Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 7-10.

WHEAT.—Small business doing without any change in prices.

FREIGHTS are very quiet, and a shade lower. Liverpool *via* Canal 22s. 6d. for Wheat; 22s. 6d. to 23s. 9d. for Cotton. Marseilles; early September loading, 26s. 3d. to 27s. 6d. Trieste and Venice shipment during the first six months of next year, Rs. 20 to Rs. 21½.

PIECE-GOODS.—Owing [to Hindoo holidays, the business transacted in the Bazaar is almost *nil*.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares, Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p. ct 737½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do 865
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do 640
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do 130
National Bank of India	37,320	— 250	12½	5 do. 93

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 25	830
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 13	350

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	800	1,000	500	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	577½
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 7½	142
Alfred Mandfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	182p.a.	540
AlliyaceCotto r & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	—	Rs. 30	960
Bhownuggur Mills	9,800	100	100	4	41
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,060
Budneira M'f'g. Co., Ld.	1,000	—	500	...	410
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	750
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	950
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	700
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,136	500	all	Rs. 25	900 xd
Do. New issue	...	125	Rs125	Rs. 5	225
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	1,000	...	965
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	470
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	760
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,165
HydrabadSpinningCo.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,315
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	500	..	575
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	Rs. 55	560
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,255
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 31	975
Khatao Mackunice	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,135
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 4	135 xd
Madras United	950	1,000	1,000	150 p.c.	3,000 xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,095
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 55	1,450
Managon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	10 p. c	262½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 61	1,380
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,065
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,130
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 20	780
orall S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,560	400	400	Rs. 14	370
rince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	315
Soonoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,000
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,015
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 20	Rs. 20	550
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	880
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	1,075
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	..	300

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	1,110
Akola Press Co.	85	500	all	Rs. 75	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 170	1,125
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 51	405
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 75	630
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	70
Bombay Cotton Press.	200	500	500	..	915
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,350	1,350	50	1,715
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	600	300	all	30	225
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 153	1,385
Fort Press Co.	150	325	8,500	350 p.a.	2,265
French Press Co.	300	500	all	75 p.a.	540
Manmar Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	...	330
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	1571
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 30	235
Prince of W. Press	600	...	600	100	675
Sind Press Co.	400	3,000	750	Rs. 75	565
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,275
Soonoon Press Co.	300	00	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co.	450	00		60	800

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£23	218-3-0	5 p.ct.	350
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	13 0 14-6	do.	25
Ditto	..	£20	15 7-3	do.	73
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	82
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,040
Do. New Shares	41	£18	16-5-0	do.	315

MISCELLANEOUS.

Badham, Plle & Co. Ld.	3,030	1 2100	40	..	50
Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	505
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	118B	100	100	Rs. 5	116 107
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,010
Do. New Shares		500	300	...	810
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	200	3,000	3,000	200	3,600 xd
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	..	6 p.ct.	109
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	75	..	83
Indian Guarantee Saretyship Association	5,000	0	10	10 p.ct.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	142,000		5	..	1½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	75
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	90 p. s.	305
Kemp & Co., Ld.	2,000	900	175	Rs. 15	306 xd
Mechanics Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	18
Orients Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,400
Upon Gold M. Co Ld.	80,000	A	10	..	21
Do. do.	1,000	B	100	..	60
Sound Jr. & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	130½
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	25	Re. 1	20
Treacher & Co., Ld.	3,000	500	all	Rs. 110	1,150
Thacker & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	all	15	175
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000		25	..	nil.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Scindia, 416 tons, Captain S. Abrey, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo.

THE steamer Mameluke, 1,753 tons, Captain John B. Rose, arrived in harbour yesterday from Portsaid, 6th Aug., in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE steamer Energia, 2,093 tons, Captain J. Seaborne, will sail to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo, and Mr. Mackintosh, Mrs. Slepney, and two infants, as passengers.

THE steamer Cydonia, 1,093 tons, Captain W. H. Eason, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, 16th Aug., in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE steamer Altnacraigh, 1,872 tons, Captain W. Buyers, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Middlesbrough, 19th July, brought a cargo of railway materials. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Ruttonjee Bomanjee.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Pekin, 3,900 tons, Captain A. Symons, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia, &c., with China and Australian mails, general cargo, and the following passengers:—From Melbourne to London.—Mr. W. H. Defersey. From Sydney to London.—Mr. H. B. Crosse. From Sydney to Bombay.—Two natives, second class. From Melbourne to Bombay.—Mr. L. E. Keller, Mr. J. Perry, Mr. Geo. Perry, Mr. H. Anderson, Mr. E. L. Jacob, Mr. W. Macklin, Captain Fraser, and one deck. From Colombo to Venice.—Mr. A. F. Sleeman. From Colombo to Bombay.—Mr. Cooke.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
24	Cydonia (s)	Essan	Aden, Aug. 16.
	Mameluke (s)	Rose	Port Said, Aug. 6.
	Pekin (s)	Symons	Sydney, July 24.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Scindia (s)	Abrey	Kurrachee.
	Euphrates (s)	Simpson	Kurrachee.

The Steamer Energia, Seaborne, to Antwerp, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Castle Eden, to Port Said.
Steamer Mameluke, to Liverpool.
Steamer St. Bernard, to Liverpool.
Steamer Cairo, to Marseilles.
Steamer Khiva, to China, &c.
Ship Ladakh, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
20	Siren	Shapland	Melbourne, June 19.
	Mistley Hall	Cawse	Middlesbro, May 7.
	Coriolanus	Cawse	Melbourne, July 2.
	Royal Alfred	Salmon	Liverpool, April 25.
	Glamis	Baker	Adelaide, July 12.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 20.—Steamers Crystal and Maharaja, and Barque Corina.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 24.

FROM GLASGOW.

Victoria s—12 cases whiskey, W. and A. Graham and Co; 30 cases whiskey, Volkart Brothers.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Maclean s—219 barrels rosin, Adomjee Bhaijee; 6 packages glassware, Moosa Ayoob; 2 packages earthenwares, Manockjee Currinee; 10 packages glasswares Viaram Allana; 3 packages earthenware Jaffer Itunmull.
Victoria s—20 cases yellow metal sheets, Bhugwan Gungaram.

FROM LONDON.

Ancona s—1 packages colors, F. M. Tazkhan.
Geelong s—4 packages gilt frames, The Agra Bank.
Deccan s—27 packages papers and 3 packages strawboards, The *Times of India*; 37 cases checks, Shurufally Hiptoola; 100 bottles pickles, Walkar and Co; 1 cases hard spelter, Ewart, Latham and Co; 45 cases papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 13 cases oilmanstores and 6 cases bacon and cheese, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bandewalla; 10 cases cheese, Goolamally Jeewanjee and Co; 6 cases glassware, Gangjee Poonja.

FROM GENOA.

China s—8 cases provisions and 6 cases castor-oil, Treacher and Co; 20 cases prunes, Essofally Sumsoodin.

FROM MARSEILLES.

China s—20 cases aniline dye, Rehimtoola Noordin.

FROM ANTWERP.

Bretton Hall s—40 bales straw-boards, 29 cases glass and china toys, and 25 cases papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

China s—100 cases brandy, Muncherjee Bazonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Brookfield s—8,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 4,002 cwts wheat, William Brill and Co; 300 cwts bones, Esmail Peerdina; 450 bales cotton waste, Madun Bhimjee.
Victoria s—100 bales cotton, Vussonjee Premjee; 93 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee; 400 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow; 20 bales wool, Mooltanchund Khoobchund; 1,300 cwts myrabolams, Pelly and Co; 20 bales cutch, Lyon and Co; 1 bale wool, Hurjee Govindjee; 33 bales cotton, Pelly and Co; 103 bales hemp, Dyall Bhimjee; 90 bales hemp, Jewraj Geeculdass; 85 bales wool, Mottee Jaitha.
St. Bernard s—8,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
Mameluke s—300 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Maclean s—10 bales skins, Esmail Peerdina; 20 bales rags, Adomjee Esmailjee; 70 cwts horns, Esmailjee Gangjee and Co; 1,50 cwts bones, Mahomed Allana; 8 bales skins, B. Goverchund; 171 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Energia s—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HULL.

Eupuy de Lorne s—12,680 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

China s—300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 3,001 cwts linseed and 1,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

China s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 150 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Utopia s—700 cwts poppyseed, Lang, Moir and Co.
Cairo s—13,750 cwts mowrahflowers, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Scindia s—362 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Orion s—1 case shawls, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Deccan s—26 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Khiva s—91 cwts gum, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Pandora s—39 bales twist, P. Shapoorjee Mistry; 100 bales twist, John Fleming and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—150 cwts sandlewood P. F. Talate; 52 bales cotton, Khetsedas Hurunkrai; 37 bales twist, Tapidass Vurajdass and Co; 25 bales twist and 214 cwts sandalwood and 17 cases pencock feathers, R. Habibbhoy.
Pandora s—55 bales cotton, Lowjee Jairam; 49 bales cotton, Dewkuran Ramcover; 40 bales twist, Munordass Hurukchund; 100 bales twist, Haiee Essac Ellias; 50 bales twist, Sreeram Sewdutroy; 50 bales twist, Pursotum Mungul; 135 bales twist, Vuludbass Manchund; 18 bales twist, The Global Twist, Sand and W. Co; 24 bales twist, Damodur Lilladhur; 50 bales twist, Abdoolsaltar Ameen; 70 bales twist, The New Great E. S. and W. Co; 180 bales twist, The Global Co; 50 bales cotton, Jan M. Noor Mahomed; 100 bales twist Ebraham Hajee Haroon.
Deccan s—20 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 10 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 cwts onions, Hussun Babun; 10½ chests opium, Gunesh Venayek; 3 chests opium, S. N. Talati and Co; 5 chests opium, F. N. Postwalla; 6 cwts opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 10 chests opium, Tata and Co; 2½ chests opium, Guneshal Shobhagmull; 3 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 9½ chests opium, Dolutram Foolchund; 10 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias; 22 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Deccan s—12½ chests opium, Guneshall Shobhagmull; 12 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 8½ chests opium Tarachund Luchmenaras; 21 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 7 chests opium, E. D. Abraham; 6 chests opium, Jowarimull Dulsookroy; 13 chests opium, Gulabroy Mungunchund; 13½ chests opium, Buldewdass Shewshunker; 16½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, Roognath Juggonath; 6 chests opium, Hunmuntram Hurdewdass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PUNJAUB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. R. Maconachie, Offg. Depy. Comsr. Muzuffargarh, is, on relief by Mr. C. E. Gladstone, transferred to Karnal, vice Major A. S. Roberts, Offg. Dep.-Comsr., proceeding on leave.

Mr. H. B. Beckett, Offg. Depy. Commr. Peshawar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 2 months, from 10th Aug.

Mr. A. Christie, Assist. Comsr., in charge of the Yusafzai Sub-div. of the Peshawar dist., is appointed to officiate as Depy. Comsr. of that Dist., from the forenoon of 10th Aug. 1883, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Beckett.

Lieut. F. W. Egerton, Assist. Commr., Peshawar, is appointed to hold charge of the Yusafzai Sub-div. of that dist., from 9th Aug. vice Mr. Christie.

Major C. McNeile, Offg. Depy. Comsr., Montgomery, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 3 months, from 13th Aug.

Mr. J. G. Silcock is, on being relieved of the charge of the Jhang dist., transferred to Montgomery as Offg. Depy. Comsr., during the absence, on leave, of Major C. McNeile.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Aug. 22.)

Mr. A. T. Arundel, President, Municipal Commission, Madras, privilege leave for two months under Sec. 73 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. E. H. Boileau, Assist. Consvr. of Forests, First Grade, to be Depy. Consvr. of Forests, Fourth Grade.

Major R. R. E. Drake-Brockman, R. E., Ex. Engr., Second Grade, will hold charge of the office of the Consulting Architect to Govt., in addition to his own duties during the temporary absence of Mr. C. Vincent, Ex. Engr., Fourth Grade, temporary rank, on deputation to Simla on special duty.

The following transfers are ordered:—

Mr. C. J. Usher, Assist. Engr., First Grade, from the Kistna Western Div. to the Tank Maintenance Scheme, on relief by Mr. A. T. Mackenzie, Assist. Engr., Second Grade.

Mr. A. T. Mackenzie, Assist. Engr., Second Grade, from the Neilore Div. to the Kistna Western Div.

Assist. Apothy. H. A. Henderson.—The Surgn-Genl. with the Govt. of Madras has granted two months' privilege leave to First-class Assist. Apothy. H. A. Henderson, returned from the Straits Settlements with effect from 17th Aug. 1883.

The following movement is ordered:—

14th Regt. from Dorunda to Camp of Exercise, Bangalore; ultimate destination to be decided hereafter.

With reference to G. O. G. No. 136, dated 26th Feb. 1883, the Secy. of State for India has granted Lieut.-Col. F. Weldon, S. C., Wing Commander, 6th Regt. N. I., a further extension of leave on duty for three months.

Col. W. H. A. Buttler, Infantry, is admitted to the Col's. allowance, dated 17th Aug.

The Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Commissariat Dept:—

Lieut. H. L. Hutchins, S. C., Sub-Assist. Commissary Genl., 2nd Class, to act as Sub-Asst. Commissary-General, 1st Class, vice Capt. E. E. Kenny, temporarily promoted, dated 7th July.

Col. R. Q. Mainwaring, S. C., is admitted to the Col's. allowance, dated 20th Aug.

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The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1883.

THE death of the Comte de Chambord, though daily expected, will not fail to cause a thrill of emotion throughout Europe and the civilised world. Personally, the unlucky heir to one of the grandest royal houses in Europe has been an object of respectful compassion. Born into the world with every hope of a splendid career, his prospects were dashed to the ground in a few hours of stormy revolution, and the child was sent out to a life of dreary banishment from which he was never relieved. No royal pretender ever ate the exile's bitter bread with greater fortitude than did the heir of the Bourbons, during the life-time which has elapsed since this "hope of many nations" was driven from his capital in the fierce days of the Revolution of July. It is now fifty-three years since the obstinacy and dishonesty of Charles X. roused the Parisians against the elder Bourbons. The Comte de Chambord was then a boy of ten. He was an orphan, for his father had been assassinated before he was born. The birth of the child had been hailed by all those extravagant demonstrations of joy, which, in this awry world, become too frequently harbingers of woe. The eloquent language of France was ransacked to find epithets sufficiently expressive of the Divine beneficence in preserving the royal House which, in great as in small affairs, perpetuates the sublime egotism of its most distinguished member, "L'état, c'est moi." "Child of Miracle" was not considered too absurd a designation for the illustrious youngster; and "Dieu-donné" was formally bestowed on him at the baptismal font, as a sober recognition of Divine providence. For a brief space, the child lived in an atmosphere of unlimited adulation; and was held up to the country as a Heaven-sent guarantee of the immutability of the Bourbon throne. At length this fictitious splendour was swept away. France—modern France, the France of the Revolution—reasserted its supremacy over the veneer of mediævalism provided by the Court. The Prince de Polignac issued the famous "Ordinances," authorised by a foolish old king who fancied his royal discretion above the dictates of honour and the laws of the land. There were a few noisy meetings, an *émeute* on the boulevards, an outburst of popular passion, and the House of Bourbon was swept out of the country. One pathetic scene closed the melancholy record. The heroic Duchess de Berri, mother of the Count, made a desperate appeal to the hearts of the people. She appeared with her boy, on whose behalf the king had just abdicated. For a moment it seemed as though "Vive le roi" would burst from every throat. But it was too late. The relentless mob surged on. One other hopeless effort was, indeed, made to save the Bourbon throne, but it was vain; and the child on whom so many hopes had been founded was now consigned to life-long exile.

The life of the Comte de Chambord for the next thirty or forty years was singularly uneventful. It was marked by none of the wild escapades which marked the expatriation of the Emperor Napoleon. He was removed to England, and spent some time at Holyrood. Thereafter he travelled, and saw enough, one would have thought, to have leavened the characteristically narrow mind which he inherited from his ancestors. The Bourbons were ever unsusceptible to the teaching of experience, but of none of them could it be said more truly than of the Comte de Chambord that he learnt nothing and forgot nothing. He has been all his life under the domination of priests, and misfortune seems to have given a gloomy turn to a mind naturally feeble and restricted by training. There is nothing that the Comte de Chambord ever said or did which indicated any knowledge that the world had turned round. For this reason he never was a serious Pretender. In fact, it was needless to oppose him; for no opposition from the men in possession could have thwarted Legitimist aspirations more effectually than the Count himself. Now and again the banished prince would issue a proclamation which made his rivals smile and his friends bite their lips in despair. Sometimes he would hold a dismal function, and receive the sorrowful homage of his faithful supporters. Nine out of every ten men in France felt that the Count was an impossible king, and the majority were in the right. Once, and once only, did he come within reach of the throne, and it is certain that had it not been for his own impracticability he might have poised himself on that splendid eminence—at least for a season. On May 24, 1873, Marshal Macmahon was put into the Presidential chair of the Republic almost avowedly as a warming-pan for "the king." The various types of French Monarchists were induced, mainly through the efforts of the Duke de Broglie, to sink all personal and dynastic predilections in order to overthrow the Republic. The scheme all but succeeded. A majority was obtained, the throne was furbished up, the state-carriage was ready made to bear "the king" along the boulevards, military and police preparations were completed, and "the king" himself was within call getting ready his millinery for the fête of the Restoration. In a moment the entire arrangement was overthrown. Some one got hold of the Count—some said it was the priests, others that it was his wife (a Princess of d'Este) and her women. Be that as it may, the Count wrote a letter which once more turned his pretentions to ridicule. He denounced the Revolution, and the much-loved "principles of '89." Most absurd of all, he adhered to the white flag and the golden lilies of Henry IV.—symbols, in the eyes of the vast majority of Freuchmen, of the dark days of monarchical misrule. "I cannot," he said, "allow the standard of Henry IV., of Francis I., and of Joan of Arc to be snatched from my hands." The Restoration schemes collapsed in a second. Marshal Macmahon sententiously remarked that if the tri-colour were abolished the chassepots would go off by themselves. The Monarchical majority dissolved, the Republic became inevitable, and, as an appropriate wind-up for the comedy, the new Government refused to pay the coachbuilder for his gilded chariot.

It is unnecessary to follow the final stages of the Comte de Chambord's career. They belong to contemporary history, and they afford no instance of deviation from the peculiar policy he followed previous to his appearance on the scene of actual politics, ten years ago. Probably the first question which will arise in the minds of most people on the receipt of the intelligence of his death will be, what influence the event will exercise on the destiny of France. As a rule Englishmen will anticipate an enhancement of the prospects of the Orleans family. In England Louis Philippe and his sons have been considered as the representatives of French constitutional monarchy. The Comte de Chambord was regarded as an obstacle in the way of consolidating this party in France—pretty much in the same manner as the presence of James II. at St. Germains was a source of danger and uneasiness to constitutional monarchy in England. It is very doubtful whether the English people, as a whole, ever realised the causes of the overthrow of Louis Philippe. They attributed the revolution of 1848 to many causes, and more particularly to the tortuous and not quite honest policy of the "citizen king." Their objection to Louis Philippe was personal; and they have generally considered the Comte de Paris free from the vices and the obloquy which attached to his grandfather's rule. Probably, therefore, they will consider the decease of the head of the elder branch of the Bourbons as a decided gain to the cause of constitutional, as opposed to despotic, monarchy in France. People acquainted with the feelings of the French people will, we believe, take a different view. There is no denying the fact that the Orleans family are intensely unpopular in France. The traditional thrift of this branch of the